

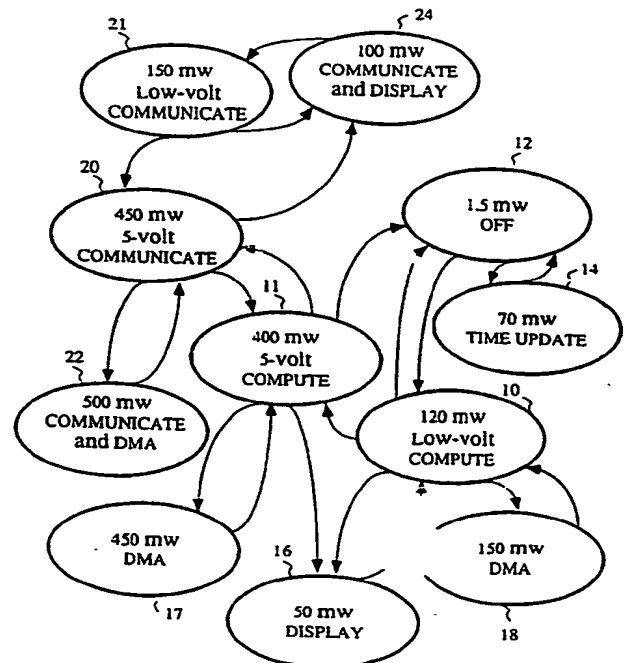


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(54) Title: COMPUTER POWER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**(57) Abstract**

A low power management system including both hardware (Figure 2) and software (Figure 5) is provided for a battery powered portable computer (not shown). The low power management system powers down various sections (10, 12, 16, 21, 24) of the computer (DMA, VCO, DISPLAY, UART) when they are not used. The low power management system is controlled by a control program directing the microprocessor (40) (Figure 2) of the computer, and includes the capability to turn off clock signals (not shown) to the various sections of the computer based upon demand. Also included is the capability to turn on clock signals based upon demand. The low power management system also includes the capability to turn on the computer upon a press of a key on the computer keyboard. The low power management system monitors software application programs for keyboard activity so as to turn off the microprocessor in the computer in response to a loop (10, 16) looking for a keypress and certain other loops which can be monitored without use of the microprocessor.



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COMPUTER POWER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

5

10 REFERENCE TO PRIOR APPLICATION

This is a continuation in part of U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 07/373,440 filed June 30, 1989.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTIONField of the Invention

15 This invention relates to a power management device and power management method for a computer. More specifically, the invention relates to both hardware and software for a portable battery powered computer which enables the computer to draw a very small amount of
20 electric power.

Description of the Prior Art

Low power hardware and software techniques are well-known in the field of computing. For instance, hand-held calculators that use very small batteries and which can
25 operate for long periods from those batteries are well-known. However, for general purpose computers such as IBM PC compatible computers or similar computers, low power techniques are not well developed. Small computers, i.e., laptop computers which can operate for several hours off
30 fairly large batteries, are well known. However, computers which operate for a long period from small batteries are not known in the art. Specifically, it is not known in the art to provide such an IBM PC compatible computer.

35 The original IBM PC computers were designed for a conventional desktop computing environment. Such

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computers were meant to draw power from the wall socket. These computers also typically use electronic circuitry components which consume large amounts of electric power. IBM PC compatible computers also include software (e.g.,
5 BIOS) which was not designed to conserve power.

The key elements to IBM PC compatibility are the ROM BIOS (read only memory basic input-output system), the hardware architecture, and the operating system. One operating system for an IBM PC compatible computer is
10 MS-DOS as provided commercially by Microsoft. In order for a computer to be compatible to an IBM PC computer, it is therefore necessary to adhere very closely to the software interface standards of Microsoft and IBM. This has disadvantages for low power computer management
15 software.

The 8086 (IPX86) family of microprocessors from Intel, which includes the 8088 and 80X86 microprocessors, is used in IBM PC-XT compatible computers and includes in its system RAM (random access memory) an interrupt table.
20 The interrupt table lists addresses of software routines to which a computer program is directed in response to an interrupt. The IBM PC compatible ROM BIOS and MS-DOS operating system are controlled through a system of hardware and software interrupts. Hardware interrupts are
25 initiated by providing a signal on one of the processor pins. Software interrupts are initiated when the processor executes a specific class of instructions known as software interrupts. These conventional interrupts include in the prior art an NMI (nonmaskable interrupt)
30 which is not used extensively in the prior art IBM PC compatible computers.

*NMI
(nonmaskable
interrupts)
disc*

In the prior art, NMI, that is, nonmaskable interrupts, are not really nonmaskable, i.e., always
35 interrupt table in the prior art includes a number of addresses, i.e., memory addresses. An address is provided for each interrupt, which points to the interrupt

- 3 -

handler. That is, one address points to a memory location where the interrupt handler is located. Thus for every interrupt there is an entry in memory which contains the interrupt handler entry point.

5 For application programs that are so-called badly behaved applications programs, the application program may take over any particular interrupt. Thus, instead of a particular interrupt vector table entry pointing to an interrupt handler as intended, the application program
10 causes an interrupt to be revectorized, that is, reset, to point to another location. Thus, an application program takes over a particular interrupt by making the particular entry in the vector table point to the application program rather than to the ROM BIOS or operating system. Thus the
15 interrupt which is meant to cause a particular function to be executed is never called because that interrupt vector table entry has been preempted by the application program.

In the prior art the software interrupts include parameters which are passed to particular locations (i.e.,
20 registers) in the microprocessor. The interface into the software interrupts in the prior art IBM PC compatible computer is defined in a well-known set of standard published definitions. See for instance The New Peter Norton Programmer's Guide to the IBM PC & PS/2, Microsoft
25 Press. Thus, the values held in various microprocessor registers may be replaced by application writers who use this guide, making for programs which are badly behaved.

Application programs which are badly behaved not only preempt ROM BIOS services but they also preempt operating
30 system services. Thus, one cannot rely on conventional operating system and ROM BIOS services to monitor what is occurring in the computer.

Also provided in the conventional IBM PC architecture are two interrupts which are relevant to computer keyboard
35 events. Interrupt INT9 is conventionally generated by the small microprocessor which is typically provided to control an IBM PC compatible computer keyboard. Thus,

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Interrupt INT9 causes information from the keyboard to be put into a buffer. Interrupt INT16h (h for hexadecimal numbering) accesses this information from the buffer and provides it to the program which invoked the software interrupt instruction. Interrupt INT16h is therefore a software interrupt which is invoked typically by application software and/or MS-DOS to make a request to the keyboard services software to show status of certain registers such as waiting for a key to be pressed.

10 For instance, one event which consumes major time in a computer program is waiting for a key press on the keyboard of the computer. For a typical application program running on a computer such as a spreadsheet or word processing program, if the computer application

15 program is well-behaved (as described below) the computer program could simply issue a request to MS-DOS to wait for the next key. MS-DOS could in turn simply issue a request to the ROM BIOS to wait for a key press. The ROM BIOS would then simply loop until it detected a key press.

20 MS-DOS does not use this procedure. Looping until a key press is detected means the application program can not concurrently perform other functions. Instead MS-DOS uses a procedure which can be alternated with other procedures. MS-DOS asks the ROM BIOS in the computer if a

25 key has been pressed. The ROM BIOS includes a buffer for storing keystrokes as the keys are pressed. MS-DOS loops in this operation of periodically examining this buffer (with other MS-DOS processing going on in other parts of the loop). The ROM BIOS cannot simply shut off the first

30 time this buffer is examined because this would interrupt other MS-DOS processing and therefore hang up the machine making it inoperable.

In fact many MS-DOS applications programs are badly behaved in that they take over the BIOS and MS-DOS

35 functions called through the use of software interrupts by revectoring the interrupt to the application program. Thus, calls to BIOS provided for by MS-DOS may never be

- 5 -

carried out.

Thus the conventional IBM PC compatible computer, it is inherently difficult to perform any software power management in response to particular MS-DOS or BIOS operations being carried out by an application program. That is, if the Real BIOS interrupt handling routines are not called, then the conventional MS-DOS operating system includes no means of implementing power savings techniques in response to loop operations such as looking for key presses. This means that IBM PC compatible computers are not generally available for use in systems which use small batteries unless the batteries are to be replaced or recharged frequently (i.e., after four or five hours).

Generally the hardware, that is the electronics circuitry, in an IBM PC compatible computer is not typically conserving of electric power either. That is, the computer circuitry typically operates, i.e., draws power, even when it is not actually in use. This further contributes to high power consumption by such a computer.

The above disadvantages of IBM PC compatible computers also apply in many respects to non-IBM PC compatible computers such as computers sold by Apple or other companies which are not necessarily IBM PC compatible. Likewise, the problem of bypassing MS-DOS commands exists for bypassing commands in other operating systems such as Unix and OS/2 for example (Unix is a registered trademark of American Telephone and Telegraph Company and OS/2 is a registered trademark of International Business Machines Corporation). Again, these other computers were designed for use in a desktop environment where power is provided readily from a wall socket. Therefore in general, typical personal computers do not have power conservation features as a basic element.

35 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In accordance with the invention, a power management

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multiple
modes
disc

system device and method are provided for a computer. In accordance with the invention, the computer operates in various modes. In each of the modes, particular hardware elements of the computer are disabled. These elements are 5 enabled as needed. The modes are controlled by both the computer hardware and software so that to the user the computer appears to be functioning as if all of the hardware elements were enabled at all times. Thus the operation of the computer in terms of the power management 10 system requires no modification of applications software and is generally transparent to the user.

In the preferred embodiment the computer is compatible to the IBM PC-XT computer and has an 80C88 microprocessor as the central processing unit. In the 15 preferred embodiment the computer is powered by two small batteries. The computer operates many hours from these batteries.

clock
signals
disc.

In accordance with the preferred embodiment of the invention, the power management system of the computer 20 includes a number of features. In order to conserve power and extend the battery life of the computer, the computer circuitry is partitioned into sections preferably based on the need for clock signals of particular frequencies. The sections are partitioned according to the particular 25 timing signal (i.e., clock) frequencies that are required to operate each section. The sections are also partitioned based on those which require constant clock signal input versus those which only require clock signals during certain modes of operation. When there is no 30 demand for a given clock frequency (as typically generated by an oscillator), the oscillator is preferably disabled to conserve power. The main system clock is stopped when a control program determines that software currently being processed by a microprocessor is in an idle state. An 35 idle state exists when the main system clock which runs the microprocessor can be stopped without delaying output to a user of the computer and the program.

- 7 -

Suspending
clock
Signal

The computer in accordance with the invention is provided with an able feature for the starting and stopping of the main system clock (i.e., timing signal generator). Also included is a state controller to ensure
5 orderly starting and stopping of the main system clock. The state controller manages the oscillator which provides the main system clock signal, thus ensuring that start and stop requests are fulfilled without allowing any imperfect clock pulse, i.e., a "glitch," to reach any logic
10 circuitry.

The state controller stops the main system oscillator upon receipt of a so-called sleep request signal. This request signal comes from a bit in a particular register accessible to the microprocessor of the computer. When
15 this bit is set, the microprocessor "clock" is stopped on the next falling edge of the main system clock signal.

The state controller will also stop the main system oscillator in a similar fashion when the state controller detects a request to inject an external processor clock
20 signal (such as from a computer peripheral device). This stops the internal main system clock in a "glitch free" fashion, i.e., no imperfect clock signals are generated. The external clock source is synchronized with a slower clock source, then gated through to the microprocessor of
25 the computer and other logic in the computer.

The microprocessor clock is preferably stopped in the middle of an input/output write instruction, which ensures that all the microprocessor address, data, and control signal lines are in a known state when the microprocessor
30 clock is stopped. This prevents inputs to the microprocessor and other circuitry from oscillating unnecessarily, without any need for provision of external pull-down or pull-up resistors. The elimination of these resistors is desirable because they undesirably consume
35 power.

The state controller will preferably start the main system clock oscillator and, after allowing sufficient

- 8 -

time for the main system clock oscillator to stabilize, will synchronize it with a slower clock and gate the clock to the microprocessor when a wake-up request is received by the state controller.

5 Wake-up requests may come in the form of a timer interrupt, a keyboard interrupt, a UART (universal asynchronous receiver transmitter) interrupt or any event which generates a nonmaskable interrupt (NMI). A request to switch from the external processor clock source back to
10 the internal main system clock is also handled in this manner. The wake-up requests are all maskable by manipulating the appropriate bits in a particular register accessible to the microprocessor.

masks

In addition, a DMA (direct memory access) controller
15 clock timing signal is also derived from the main system clock signal. Circuits are provided to gate the main system clock to the DMA circuits as needed, including during DMA cycles, system reset, and any input/output operations of DMA control registers.

20 In accordance with the preferred embodiment of the invention, other clock signals are provided to the UART, which provides serial communications to and from the computer. Another clock signal is provided for the computer display, in order to provide signals for the
25 circuitry which is used to refresh the video display of the computer. Also, a low frequency clock signal is provided which is used in various parts of the computer system.

In accordance with the preferred embodiment of the
30 invention, the microprocessor may be stopped between successive keypresses on the keyboard. The microprocessor is stopped after unique software determines that the application program has responded to the previous keypress and is not performing a computation but is merely waiting
35 for another keypress. The microprocessor is started again in response to the next keypress. Stopping is accomplished preferably by means of software as described

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in re detail below. Stopping the microprocessor (i.e., not clocking the device) saves power. When the microprocessor is running (i.e., receiving clock signals), power is consumed by the processor itself as well as the memory provided in the system. The processor consumes power when it is receiving clock signals because these clock signals cause electrical elements within the device to switch. These elements consume much more power when switching than when they are static. Additionally, memory devices consume more power when they are read from or written to than when they are idle and not being selected.

The preferred embodiment of the invention includes software which can save power even with so-called badly behaved application software programs. As described above, these badly behaved programs seize control of the hardware, BIOS, and operating system interrupts in contravention to the usual conventions.

20 *NMI*
8.1.1
In accordance with the preferred embodiment of the invention, circuitry in the computer triggers software events through the use of nonmaskable interrupts (NMIs). The NMI is used as a matter of convenience; in other embodiments, other interrupts are used, or other means of interrupting instruction flow such as a bus controller altering instruction provided to the microprocessor.

25 In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the invention, substantial use is made of the NMI, which is conventionally provided in the computer but typically not extensively used in IBM PC-XT compatible computers. The NMI is used in accordance with the preferred embodiment of the invention because it has a higher priority than most of the other interrupts. Thus a common entry point is provided for the hardware to signal to the software that any one of a number of events could have occurred.

Also provided in one embodiment of the invention is a trap which detects when the microprocessor will be sent a particular interrupt. Provision of this trap means that novel hardware and software can now have control over what

- 10 -

is happening in the computer in spite of badly behaved applications programs. This is because the novel system software detects particular hardware and software events, that is, particular interrupts generated by hardware (for example, key presses or communication bits coming to a communications port) or software (for example, an application program looking for key presses or communication bits).

Thus, in accordance with the invention, before an interrupt generated by an applications program or by external hardware is allowed to cause processing, instead the BIOS itself may assume control and engage in preprocessing activity. In the preferred embodiment of the invention this preprocessing activity allows the BIOS to determine if the computer should go into a low power consumption mode.

The invention thus has the advantage of providing a portable computer which draws extremely low amounts of electric power. The computer is compatible with IBM PC-XT application programs and executes such programs without any need to modify the program. In the preferred embodiment of the invention, this advantage is provided by means of particular hardware and software.

A general description of the computer in the preferred embodiment, is in commonly assigned U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 07/375,721, entitled Portable Low Power Computer, attorney docket no. M-968, incorporated herein by reference.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 shows a state diagram of power modes in accordance with the preferred embodiments of the invention.

Figure 2 shows in block diagram form the sectional power management circuitry in accordance with the invention.

Figure 3 shows in block diagram form circuitry in

- 11 -

accordance with the invention.

Figure 4 shows in block diagram form further circuitry in accordance with the invention.

Figure 5 shows a flowchart of the low power management software.

Figure 6A shows patterns of interrupt call frequency for the Lotus 1,2,3 application program operating at 1.3 MHz with no graphing.

Figure 6B shows patterns of interrupt call frequency for the Lotus 1,2,3 application program operating at 1.3 MHz with no graphing.

Figure 6C shows patterns of interrupt call frequency for the Alphaworks application program operating at 2 MHz.

Figure 6D shows patterns of interrupt call frequency for the Alphaworks application program operating at 3 MHz.

Figure 6E shows patterns of interrupt call frequency for the Grandview application program operating at 2 MHz.

Figure 6F shows patterns of interrupt call frequency for the Grandview application program operating at 3 MHz.

Figure 6G shows patterns of interrupt call frequency for the Grandview application program operating at 7 MHz.

Identical reference numbers in various figures denote identical or similar structures.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

25 Description of the Power Mode State Diagram

Figure 1 shows a state diagram of the power modes provided in the preferred embodiment of the invention. Two compute modes 10 and 11 are shown in the center portion of the figure. In low-volt compute mode 10, the computer draws about 120 milliwatts of power, shown in Figure 1 as "120 mw". This and other numerical specifications presented herein are illustrative estimates and not critical to the invention. In compute mode 10, the VCO (i.e. the voltage controlled oscillator, not shown) which provides the main system clock signal is on. The video display (not shown) of the computer, i.e. the

- 12 -

computer screen, is also on. The UART (not shown) and the DMA clock (not shown) are off, that is, not being clocked. The VCO is powered at a low voltage, in the range of 2 to 3 volts, and thus provides a low clock speed, on the order of 2 MHz, to the microprocessor. For many activities, for example responding to data entry during word processing, a low clock speed responds to the user as well as a higher clock speed responds, and consumes considerably lower power.

10 If a user makes demands on the computer for considerable processing, it is desirable to use a higher clock speed. Therefore if the computer has remained in compute mode 10 for longer than a specified time, currently preferred at 1.5 seconds, the computer moves to
15 a higher voltage 5-volt compute mode 11, in which the VCO operates at about 7 MHz. As in compute mode 10, the video display is on, the UART is off and the DMA clock is off. Processing is completed at a faster rate in compute mode 11.

20 All other states are accessible directly or indirectly from one of these compute modes. The computer passes from compute modes 10 to off mode 12 under two conditions. The first condition is when the on/off switch (not shown) of the computer is switched. The second
25 condition is a "timeout" condition. The timeout means that there has been no activity, i.e. computation or keyboard activity for a relatively long time. This time is preferably several minutes and is preferably programmable, as described below. The computer can be
30 changed from compute mode 11 to off mode 12 in the presence of heavy processing by pressing the on/off switch. Upon again pressing the on/off switch, the computer will return to the same point in the processing.

 In the off mode 12, the computer draws about 1.5
35 milliwatts of power. In the off mode 12, the VCO is off, the display is off, the UART is off, and the DMA is off. But the computer is not truly off because it can respond

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to pressing of the on/off switch and returns to compute mode 10 at the same point in a program which was being executed when the computer was turned off. The computer passes from off mode 12 to compute mode 10 when the on/off switch is switched by the user.

The time update mode 14 is reached only from the off mode 12. However, the time of day is maintained in all of the various modes of the system. In the off mode 12, periodically when a timer tick (derived from a low frequency clock as described below) is provided by the timer circuitry (not shown) in accordance with the invention, the computer passes from the off mode 12 to the time update mode 14. In the time update mode 14, the computer draws approximately 70 milliwatts of power. The computer is only in the time update mode 14 for a very brief time, long enough to update the time keeping functions of the computer. In the time update mode 14 the display, UART, and DMA are all off. The VCO is powered at a low voltage, as described above.

The time of day is updated by the timer which is derived from a low frequency clock as described below. When the update of the time of day has been completed the computer passes from the time update mode 14 back to the off mode 12.

The computer passes from the compute mode 10 to the display mode 16 based upon the occurrence of particular hardware inputs. These hardware inputs, as described below, include: the interrupt INT16h trap, keyboard activity, i.e., the user typing on the keyboard, and timer ticks. These inputs are used to determine if the operating system or applications program is in an idle state and therefore waiting for user input. If it is determined that the program is waiting for user input, the computer passes from compute mode 10 to display mode 16. In the display mode 16, the computer draws approximately 50 milliwatts of power. Thus, when the computer is in the display mode 16, the microprocessor itself is not running

- 14 -

(i.e., not being clocked). These same events can move the computer from 5-volt compute mode 11 to display mode 16. The computer passes from display mode 16 to compute mode 10 as a result of a keyboard activity (i.e., the user presses a key) or a timer tick. The computer, when in use, frequently passes from compute mode 10 to display mode 16 in order to conserve the relatively large amount of power used in compute mode 10. Thus most of the time when the computer is used it is in display mode 16, and the microprocessor is not running even though the display is on. In the display mode 16 the VCO is off, the display is on, the UART is off, and the DMA is off.

The computer also passes from the compute mode 10 to and from the DMA (direct memory access) mode 18. In DMA mode 18 the computer draws approximately 150 milliwatts of power. The computer passes from compute mode 10 to DMA mode 18 upon receipt of a DMA request. When the DMA processing is completed the computer passes from DMA mode 18 back to compute mode 10. In DMA mode 18 the VCO is on and operating at approximately 2MHz, the display is on, the UART is off, and the DMA clock is on.

Similarly from compute mode 11, the computer passes to DMA mode 17. In DMA mode 17, the VCO is on and operating at approximately 7 MHz, the display is on, the UART is off, and the DMA clock is on. In DMA mode 17, the computer draws approximately 450 milliwatts of power, the higher power being a result of the higher voltage of the system power supply and the higher switching speed resulting from the higher VCO speed.

The computer also passes from compute mode 10 to and from communications mode 20. For simplicity, these paths are not shown in Figure 1. As is shown, the computer also passes from compute mode 11 to and from communicate mode 20 in response to a request to access the UART, and completion of the UART access, respectively.

When the computer first enters communicate mode 20, the voltage is at the higher level, causing the VCO to

- 15 -

operate at the 7 MHz speed. In communicate mode 20 the DMA is off and the display and UART are on. Upon detection of a loop activity (explained more fully later), the computer may be programmed to move to communicate and display mode 24, in which the VCO is turned off, thereby saving power. Communicate and display mode 24 uses only 100 milliwatts of power. In one embodiment, this is the mode occupied by the computer the majority of the time a user is sending or receiving a file by modem. The computer passes from communicate mode 20 to communicate and display mode 24 upon similar conditions for which it moves from compute mode 10 or 11 to display mode 16. In communicate and display mode 24, the display and UART are on, but the DMA is off.

From communicate and display mode 24, a request to access the UART causes the computer to move to low voltage communicate mode 21, in which the VCO is turned on but operates under the low voltage, at approximately 1 MHz. In communicate mode 21 the UART and display are turned on and the DMA is off. If there is a stream of bits which lasts longer than a specified time, on the order of 50 milliseconds to a few seconds, the computer moves to 5 volt communicate mode 20. Otherwise, upon completion of the UART access, the computer returns to communicate and display mode 24.

The computer reaches the communicate and DMA mode 22 only from the communication mode 20. In the communicate and DMA mode 22 the computer draws approximately 500 milliwatts of power. The computer passes from the communicate mode 20 to the communicate and DMA mode 22 upon receipt of a DMA request when in communicate mode 20. When the DMA request is done the computer passes back to communicate mode 20. In the communicate and DMA mode 22 the VCO is on, the display is on, the UART is on and the DMA is on.

In the following description, port addresses are

- 16 -

frequently used. Tables 1, 2 and 3 provide port maps and I/O addresses for the computer of this invention.

TABLE 1
IBM PC/XT COMPATIBLE I/O

5	<u>I/O Address</u>	<u>Usage</u>
	0000-001F	DMA Controller internal registers
	0020-003F	Interrupt Controller internal registers
	0060-0063	PPI Internal I/O
10	0080-009F	DMA Page Registers
	00A0-00BF	NMI Mask Register
	03B0-03BB	Monochrome Display Adapter registers
	03D0-03DF	Color Graphics Adapter registers
15	03F8-03FF	Primary Asynchronous Adapter registers

TABLE 2
SYSTEM ASIC POQET PQ-XT SPECIFIC I/O

	<u>Port Address</u>	<u>Bit</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
20	F6C0	0	1	Map device connected to EMCS0 to C0000-CFFFFh.
	00h at Reset	1	1	Map device connected to EMCS1 to C0000-CFFFFh.
		2	1	Map device connected to EMCS2 to C0000-CFFFFh.
25		3	1	Map device connected to EMCS3 to C0000-CFFFFh.
		4	1	Map device connected to EMCS0 to D0000-DFFFFh.
30		5	1	Map device connected to EMCS1 to D0000-DFFFFh.
		6	1	Map device connected to EMCS2 to D0000-DFFFFh.
		7	1	Map device connected to EMCS3 to D0000-DFFFFh.
35	F6C1	0-6	0-7Fh	Device page to be mapped to C0000-CFFFFh.
	00h at Reset			
	F6C2	0-6	0-7Fh	Device page to be mapped to D0000-DFFFFh.
	00h at Reset			
40	F6C3	0-1	0h	Select 0 wait state for memory cycles.
	00h at Reset		1h	Select 1 wait state for

- 17 -

				memory cycles.
		2h		Select 2 wait state for memory cycles.
		3h		Select 3 wait state for memory cycles.
5				
	F6C4	0	1	Enable Error NMI
	00h at Reset	1-7		Reserved.
	F6C5	0	1	Map device connected to EMCS0 to E0000-EFFFFh.
10	80h at Reset	1	1	Map device connected to EMCS1 to E0000-EFFFFh.
		2	1	Map device connected to EMCS2 to E0000-EFFFFh.
15		3	1	Map device connected to EMCS3 to E0000-EFFFFh.
		4	1	Map device connected to EMCS0 to E0000-EFFFFh.
		5	1	Map device connected to EMCS1 to E0000-EFFFFh.
20		6	1	Map device connected to EMCS2 to E0000-EFFFFh.
		7	1	Map device connected to EMCS3 to E0000-EFFFFh.
	F6C6	0-6	0-7Fh	Device page to be mapped to E0000-EFFFFh.
25	00h at Reset			
	F6C7	0-6	0-7Fh	Device page to be mapped to F0000-EFFFFh.
	FFh at Reset			
	F6E4	0-3		Reserved for PERIPHERAL ASIC
	00h at Reset	4	1	Assert DISEXP on accesses to A8000-AFFFFh.
30		5-7		Reserved for PERIPHERAL ASIC

TABLE 3.
PERIPHERAL ASIC POQET PQ-XT SPECIFIC I/O

	<u>Port Address</u>	<u>Bit</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
35	F6E0	0-3	0-Fh	Duty cycle of the contrast signal.
	R/W			0h corresponds to 1/16 duty cycle,
	00h at Reset			1h corresponds to 2/16 duty cycle,...
40				5h corresponds to 15/16 duty cycle, Fh corresponds to 15/16 duty cycle.
		4-5	0-3h	Initial keyboard repeat delay.
		6-7	0-3h	Subsequent keyboard repeat delay.
	F6E1	0	0	MDA compatible display.

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R/W		1		CGA compatible display.
00h at Reset	1	1		Disable the internal display.
	2	1		Disable the character blinking feature.
5	3	1		Disable the automatic updating of bit-map memory by the display controller.
	4	1		Disable the UART from the I/O bus.
10	5	1		Masks IRQ0's from waking the system clock.
	6	1		Masks IRQ1's from waking the system clock.
	7	1		Masks IRQ4's from waking the system clock.
15 F6E2	0-3	0-Fh		PC/XT compatible dip switches 5-8.
W only	4-7	0-Fh		PC/XT compatible dip switches 1-4.
00h at Reset				
F6E3	0	1		EXTRA input signal is active (high).
20 R only	1	1		LOWBAT input signal is active (high).
	2	0		PQKEYN input signal is active (low).
25	3	0		ONOFFN input signal is active (low).
	4	0		PERCLKN input signal is active (low).
				EXTSYSCLK is in use.
30	5	0		CALMAN input is active (low).
	6	0		CALMBN input is active (low).
	7	1		Display controller is in a state to which the system clock may be stopped.
F6E4	0	0		CDET1AN input is active (low).
35 R/W	1	0		CDET2AN input is active (low).
0Xh at Reset	2	0		CDET1BN input is active (low).
	3	0		CDET2BN input is active (low).
	4	1		Enable access to font ROM/RAM at A8000-AFFFFh.
40	5	0		LOWBAT signal indicates a dead battery.
		1		LOWBAT signal indicates a low battery.
45	6	1		Clear 54.9 ms increment counter.
	7	1		INT16h has been called since the last time NMI's were cleared.
F6E5	0-7	0-FFh		Least significant byte of the 54.9 ms increment counter.
R only				
F6E6	0-1	0-3h		Most significant bits of the 54.9 ms increment counter.
50 R only	2-7			Reserved.

F6E7	0-1	0h	Select 40x25 text mode (CGA only).
		1h	Select 80x25 text mode.
	2-3h		Select graphics mode (CGA only).
5	2	1	Enable the display controller to refresh the LCD.
	3-5	0h	Display B8000-B8FFFh (CGA 80x25 text only).
			Display B8000-B87FFh (CGA 40x25 text only).
10		1h	Display B8000-B8FFFh (CGA 80x25 text only).
			Display B87FF-B8FFFh (CGA 40x25 text only).
15		2h	Display B9000-B9FFFh (CGA 80x25 text only).
			Display B97FF-B9FFFh (CGA 40x25 text only).
		3h	Display B9000-B9FFFh (CGA 80x25 text only).
20			Display B97FF-B9FFFh (CGA 40x25 text only).
		4h	Display BA000-BAFFFh (CGA 80x25 text only).
25			Display BA7FF-BAFFFh (CGA 40x25 text only).
		5h	Display BA000-BAFFFh (CGA 80x25 text only).
			Display BA7FF-BAFFFh (CGA 40x25 text only).
30		6h	Display BB000-BBFFFh (CGA 80x25 text only).
			display BB7FF-BBFFFh (CGA 40x25 text only).
35		7h	Display BB000-BBFFFh (CGA 80x25 text only).
			Display BF7FF-BBFFFh (CGA 40x25 text only).
40	6	1	IRQ0 timer interrupt has occurred since last time NMI's were cleared.
	7	1	IRQ1 keyboard interrupt has occurred since the last time NMI's were cleared.
F6E8	0	1	Enable the EXTRA signal to generate an NMI.
45	R/W	1	Enable the LOWBAT signal to generate an NMI.
00h at Reset	2		Enable any of the card detect signals to generate an NMI if they are individually enabled.
50	3	1	Enable the video controller to generate an NMI when video display pages are changed.
55	4	1	Enable the PQKEYN signal to generate an NMI.

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	5	1	Enable the ONOFFN signal to generate an NMI.
	6	1	Enable the IOCHKN signal to generate an NMI.
5	7	1	Enable both CALMAN and CALMBN to generate an NMI.
F6E9	0	1	Enable the CDET1AN signal to generate an NMI.
R/W	1	1	Enable the CDET2AN signal to generate an NMI.
10 00h at Reset	2	1	Enable the CDET1BN signal to generate an NMI.
	3	1	Enable the CDET2BN signal to generate an NMI.
15	4	1	Enable an IRQ0 request to generate an NMI.
	5	1	Enable an IRQ1 request to generate an NMI.
20	6	1	Enable NMI's for reading 00058h (INT16h).
	7	0	Clear all NMI's and indicator latches.
F6EA R only	0	1	Signal ONOFFN has been active since the last time NMI's were cleared.
25	1	1	Signal PQKEYN has been active since the last time NMI's were cleared.
30	2	1	The display page register has been written since the last time NMI's were cleared.
	3	1	The PERIPHERAL ASIC generated an NMI.
35	4	1	One of either CALMAN or CALMBN signal has been active since the last time NMI's were cleared.
	5	1	Signal LOWBAT has been active since the last time NMI's were cleared.
40	6	1	Signal EXTRA has been active since the last time NMI's were cleared.
	7	1	Signal IOCHKN has been active since the last time NMI's were cleared.
45 F6EB R only	0	1	Signal CDET1AN has made a 0-1 transition since the last time NMI's were cleared.
50	1	1	Card a extended pin ut-going NMI. Signal CDET1AN has made a 1-0 transition since the last time NMI's were cleared.
	2	1	Card a extended pin in-coming NMI. Signal CDET2AN has made a 0-1

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				transition since the last time NMI's were cleared.
5		3	1	Card a micro switch out-going NMI. Signal CDET2AN has made a 1-0 transition since the last time NMI's were cleared.
		4	1	Card a micro switch in-coming NMI. Signal CDET1BN has made a 0-1 transition since the last time NMI's were cleared.
10		5	1	Card a extended pin out-going NMI. Signal CDET1BN has made a 1-0 transition since the last time NMI's were cleared.
15		6	1	Card a extended pin in-coming NMI. Signal CDET2BN has made a 0-1 transition since the last time NMI's were cleared.
20		7	1	Card a micro switch out-going NMI. Signal CDET2BN has made a 1-0 transition since the last time NMI's were cleared.
				Card a micro switch in-coming NMI.
25	F6EC	0	0	Timer generates IRQ0's every 54.9 ms.
	R/W	1		Timer generates IRQ0's every 56.2 s.
	00h at Reset	1	0	Reserved always 0.
30		2	0	SELVDD output low (5 Volts) if F6ECh bit 4 is low.
			1	SELVDD output high (3 Volts) if F6ECh bit 4 is low.
		3	0	LCDPWRN signal low (display power and clocks active).
35			1	LCDPWRN signal high (display power and clocks disabled).
		4	0	SELVDD signal follows the polarity of F6ECh bit 4.
40			1	SELVDD signal is disabled to high impedance.
		5	0	RWPWRN signal is low (RS-232 driver's charge pump is enabled).
			1	RSPWRN signal is high (RS-232 driver's charge pump is disabled).
45		6	1	Stop the processor clock. Must have previously been low.
		7	1	Sets BAUDCLKG signal low (disables the 1.8432 MHz crystal circuit).
50	F6ED	0-1	0h	PHCLK/PHCLKN will change every 1 ROWCLK's.
			1h	PHCLK/PHCLKN will change every 2 ROWCLK's.
			2h	PHCLK/PHCLKN will change every 4 ROWCLK's.

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	3h		PHCLK/PHCLKN will change every 8 ROWCLK's.
	2	1	Value will be read from 0062h bit 4.
5	3	1	Value will be read from 0062h bit 6.
	4	1	Value will be read from 0062h bit 7.
	5-7		Reserved.

10 Description of Sectional Power Control On Demand

In accordance with the invention, a feature called sectional power control on demand is provided. This feature provides that each section of the computer may be powered up only as needed. The sections are powered up
 15 accordance with the state diagram as shown in Figure 1. Figure 2 shows in block diagram form the circuitry associated in the preferred embodiment of the invention with the sectional power control on demand feature. The object of this feature is to isolate portions of the
 20 computer circuitry (i.e., hardware) which can be powered independently. Thus power is applied only to each section when needed, leaving each section powered down (i.e., turned off) when it is not needed. Powering down sections of the computer when inactive increases the life of the
 25 batteries.

In one preferred embodiment, three portions of the computer, the display, the communication channels and the CPU, have independent controls allowing them to be powered up or clocked as needed. In the preferred embodiment of
 30 the invention, both hardware and software together determine electric power demand and manage these independent controls.

First, for the display, the power supply circuit 32 as shown in Figure 2 can be turned off. Also, the LCD
 35 driver chips 36 which drive the actual display 70 can be disabled. The clock oscillator 38 for the display can be disabled. The software performs the above functions by controlling a bit in a particular register F6EC<bit 3>

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accessible to the microprocessor 40 in the computer (see port map, Table 3). Second, for the serial communications portion of the computer, the power supply circuits (not shown) can be disabled by register F6EC<bit 5>. Also the oscillator (not shown) which generates a timing signal for the UART 44 can be disabled by register F6EC<bit 7> (see port map, Table 3). Third, the clock for controlling CPU 40 can be turned off, as discussed above, thereby not switching transistors which respond to the software being executed if the software is in an idle loop.

An alternative embodiment includes at least one memory card 48, 50 which provides the nonvolatile memory. A power pin 48B, 50B of each memory card 48, 50 is controlled, allowing a computer power supply (not shown) to provide power to memory chips (not shown) which are internal to each memory card 48, 50. A fourth portion of the computer comprising the memory cards may also be powered up only as needed. Two memory cards 48, 50 are shown; others may be provided. The power to each memory card 48, 50 is turned off by a solid state switch 48C, 50C. The switches 48C, 50C, one of which is provided for each memory card 48, 50 are controlled automatically based on an address decode, or are controlled by a bit in a particular register accessible to the microprocessor 40. The memory cards 48, 50 as used in the preferred embodiment of the invention are described in commonly assigned U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 07/374,691, entitled "A Method and Apparatus for Information Management in a Computer System", attorney docket No. M-951, incorporated herein by reference.

As shown in Fig. 2, the CPU 40 (i.e., the central processing unit or processor, preferably a microprocessor), is connected to address lines 52, data lines 54, and control lines 56 which carry signals for decoding valid addresses. The microprocessor 40 is connected by these lines 52, 54, 56 to the address decode logic and specific registers circuitry 60. The

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circuitry 60 as shown includes all the logic needed to decode addresses in the microprocessor 40. Some addresses cause enable and select signals during a microprocessor instruction processing cycle. Other addresses correspond 5 to specific ports accessible to the microprocessor 40 (see port map, Tables 1, 2 and 3). When a specific port address is decoded along with an instruction to perform an input/output write, then the microprocessor data is latched into a register, which is referred to as a 10 specific register. If the operation is a read operation, then this logic circuitry 60 gates the appropriate data onto the microprocessor bus, i.e., the data line 54 to the microprocessor 40.

Display Power Management

15 The display controller logic circuitry 62 includes all the logic which allows the computer to emulate the conventional IBM PC computer compatible display standards known as MDA and CGA described in The New Peter Norton Programmer's Guide to the IBM PC & PS/2. This 20 circuitry 62 also generates the clock timing signals 64 needed by the display LCD driver circuitry 36 from the display clock signal 66 provided by the oscillator 38 for the display clock. The oscillator 38 for the display clock is the actual oscillator which generates the timing 25 for the display clock signal 64. The power control signal 68 for the display 70 enables the oscillator 38 for the display clock signals 64.

The LCD drivers 36 are the driver circuits which demultiplex the data from the display controller logic 30 circuitry 62 and present the row and column data 72 to the LCD display glass 70. The LCD display glass 70 is the actual LCD physical display which the user of the computer views. The LCD drivers 36 are powered by the display power supply 32. See commonly assigned U.S. Patent 35 Application Serial No. 07/374,340, entitled "Power System and Scan Method for Liquid Crystal Display", invented by

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John Fairbanks, Andy E. Yuan, and Lance T. Klinger, attorney docket no. M-8 5, incorporated her in by reference. The display power supply 32 is a switching power supply which generates all the necessary voltage levels to drive the LCD display glass 70. The display power supply 32 is controlled by a display power control signal 74 provided from the address decode logic and specific registers circuitry 60. The display power control signal 74 thus turns off the display power supply 32 when the display is not in use. The LCD display glass 70 receives demultiplexed row and column data 72 from the LCD drivers 36, and obtains its power 68B from the display power supply 32.

Communication Power Management

15 The UART 44 produces TTL (transistor-transistor logic) voltage level signals 80 which are translated so as to conform to conventional communications standards such as RS-232-C. The UART 44 also requires that incoming data be translated back to TTL voltage levels. The serial
20 channel voltage level translator circuitry 82 accomplishes this function. The serial channel voltage level translator 82 translates voltage levels between those of one of the conventional communications standards 84 as described above and TTL voltage levels 80. The non-TTL
25 voltage levels 80 are generated by the serial channel voltage level translator circuitry 82 using switching techniques as is conventional. The power supply of translator 82 will operate only when enabled by the serial communications power control signal 86, which is
30 preferably under software control as a specific register bit F6EC<7 bit> (see port map, Table 3).

 The external serial connector 88 is a connector preferably located externally to the case of the computer. This connector 88 connects serial devices to the
35 computer. All signals 84 at this connector are non-TTL and require translation of voltage levels before reaching

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the UART 44.

Memory Card Power Management

In one embodiment, a solid state switch 48C, 50C controls the power pin 48B, 50B of each of the memory cards 48, 50 as described above. An enable signal 48D, 50D, derived from decoding of memory addresses by the address decode and specific register circuitry 60, or by a bit in a specific register (see port map, Table 3) controls the solid state switches 48C, 50C. The enable signal 48D, 50D turns power on to a memory card 48, 50 only when that particular memory card is to be accessed.

The above described circuitry is controlled by a control program executed by the microprocessor 40, i.e., the CPU. This control program is preferably an assembly language microprocessor program. Further details of the operation of this control program as it pertains to power management are provided below. Hereinafter follows a brief description of the operation of this control program.

With regard to the display power supply 32, the control program detects either a user request to turn the computer off (by means of an on/off switch) (not shown) or detects inactivity (i.e., an idle state) of the computer over a period of time. A particular bit is changed in a specific register accessible to the microprocessor 40 turning off the display related circuitry register F6EC<bit 3> (see port map, Table 3). The control program detects either a user request to turn the system on (by means of the ON/OFF switch) or a programmed event which is to turn the system on.

With regard to the serial communications power supply software, usage of the UART 44 is detected either by a service request to the control program or by an interrupt, as described below. A particular bit is changed in a specific register F6EC<bit 5> accessible to the microprocessor 40 turning on the circuitry related to

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communications (see port map, Table 3). The termination of communications services by the user of the computer is detected either by a request to the control program or by detecting a lack of communications activity. A particular bit is changed in a specific register F6EC<bit 7> accessible to the microprocessor 40 turning off the hardware circuitry relating to communications (see port map, Table 3).

For the memory card power supply, memory card 48, 50 access by the computer is detected either by a service request to the control program or automatically through address decoding. If the automatic mode is not in use, then a particular bit is changed in a specific register accessible to the microprocessor 40 thus turning on power to the memory card 48, 50 for the duration of the access to the memory card.

Schematic diagrams for the circuitry described in this patent disclosure are included in commonly assigned U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 07/375,721, attorney docket no. M-968, entitled "Portable Low Power Computer", incorporated herein by reference. Flow charts for the power management related events are shown here in Figures 3 and 4. Figure 3 shows hardware events which cause the microprocessor clock to turn on or off and Figure 4 shows software events which cause the microprocessor clock to turn off or prevent turning off the microprocessor clock.

Description of the Hardware Activity Circuitry

In the preferred embodiment of the invention, in order to conserve power and extend the battery life of the computer, the hardware of the computer, i.e., the circuitry, as described above is partitioned into sections based on the need for clock signals. The oscillators which provide the clock signals to different portions of the computer are enabled and disabled based upon the demand for their services. Disabling an oscillator when

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it is not needed conserves power. In accordance with the invention, those oscillators which are dormant, i.e., disabled at a particular time, are started in a fashion so as to be glitch free, that is to provide clock signals only when stable. Since the oscillators take a period of time after being turned on to stabilize, circuits are provided to start the oscillator, then wait an appropriate amount of time before allowing the oscillator signal to reach any of the logic circuitry which it drives. For the oscillator which generates the timing signal for the microprocessor clock, a voltage controlled oscillator is provided having a frequency which is a function of the system power supply output voltage. Thus since the power supply voltage is under software control, the microprocessor clock frequency is also under software control.

Detecting whether the computer is in an idle state is important when determining if it is appropriate to stop the clock signal to the microprocessor. The computer processor 40 is in an idle state when it is not acting upon user generated input. In order for the control program in the microprocessor to differentiate between an idle state and an active state, the microprocessor control program must have knowledge of hardware activity. Circuitry is provided in accordance with the invention to monitor the computer circuitry (see Figure 2) and alert the control program by way of an interrupt when particular hardware events occur.

In one preferred embodiment of the invention, four hardware events are monitored by the control program and appear to the control program as nonmaskable interrupts (NMIs). These four hardware events are the system timer tick, keyboard activity, communications port activity, and on/off switch activity.

Figure 3 shows a block diagram of hardware events monitored by the power management control program of the present invention.

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As in conventional MS-DOS compatible computers, programmable interval timer 107 is provided for generating timing signals for which the interval can be programmed. According to the present invention, a second timer 98 is provided for use by the power management system of the present invention which can be programmed to generate a timer tick 100 at predetermined intervals. The timer tick 100 is used as a time reference and a watchdog timer. The timer tick 100 provides periodic ticks 100 which are treated by the BIOS as nonmaskable interrupts (NMIs) which are used by the BIOS (basic input output system) control program in maintaining control of the system despite badly behaved application programs, such as word processing or spread sheets, running on the computer.

The presence of keyboard activity causes most keystrokes to be stored in a buffer until acted upon by the software. Typically the application program cycles periodically through a loop which includes looking for keyboard activity (looking for entries in the keyboard buffer). For example, if an application program is loading a large file onto disk or other mass storage medium, the program may also periodically look for pressing of certain keys so that the user has the opportunity to stop the operation of writing to memory before the operation is complete. Such opportunities for the user to interrupt the program while it is performing other functions are commonly provided in application programs. At other points in a program, there may be no other functions happening except that the program is waiting for a keystroke.

Since the microprocessor speed is typically much greater than the typing speed of the user of the computer, it is desirable to conserve power by stopping (i.e., not clocking) the microprocessor between keystrokes when the user is typing and the program is performing no other function except processing the response to the typing, which typically occurs in a small part of the time between

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keystrokes. In this situation, the software is in an idle state, that is, the microprocessor can be stopped without delaying the computer's response to a user. In order for the computer to stop and restart the microprocessor, the
5 computer must include hardware to restart the microprocessor in response to an external event. The microprocessor goes into the compute mode as described above, as a result of a keypress.

Note that in the preferred embodiment of the
10 invention the so-called power on/off switch 114 does not actually turn power on and off but merely provides information to the control system. Since the computer itself is always powered, there is preferably no conventional power switch. Instead the computer is
15 provided with a switch which the user uses to toggle between the off and on states. In the off state the display is off, keystrokes are ignored, the processor is stopped and timer ticks occur at long (i.e., about one minute) intervals. However the computer itself is not
20 truly off. An NMI can be generated when the on/off switch is switched off so that the control program will know that the user wishes to toggle the computer from the off to the on state. Pressing the on/off switch when the computer is switched off causes the computer to move to the compute
25 mode.

As shown in Figure 3 in block diagram form, the circuitry of the preferred embodiment of the invention operates as follows. A nonmaskable timer interrupt 100 (NMI) is provided by a low frequency oscillator connected
30 to timer 98 which is always running (as long as the batteries are installed). The frequency of the low frequency oscillator is divided down and can generate interrupts either every 54.9 milliseconds or approximately every minute. The choice of the interrupt timing interval
35 is programmable. An interrupt timing interval shorter than 54.9 milliseconds allows faster cutoff of the microprocessor clock in response to an idle state, with a

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consequent saving of power. However, the interval should be long enough that multiple events indicating idle activity can be observed within a single interval.

Two interrupts can be generated as a result of this divided frequency. The first interrupt is designated IRQ0, and is compatible with the standard IBM PC timer interrupt which is connected as the highest priority interrupt (IRQ0) on an 8259-compatible interrupt controller. As shown in Figure 3, a standard IBM compatible programmable interval timer 107 generates this IRQ0 interrupt, which is sent to 8259 interrupt controller 105, which in turn sends interrupt 103 to the interrupt port of CPU 40. This interrupt is maskable and compatible to that in the conventional IBM PC-XT computer and is used by programmers to implement such functions as updating the time-of-day clock and initiating any software activities which are programmed to respond to the timer tick. The second interrupt is a power management timer interrupt 100. Although this interrupt 100 can be generated from the same timer 107 as used to generate the IBM PC compatible interrupt IRQ0, the preferred embodiment uses a second power management timer 98 to generate interrupt 100. This provision of a second timer allows the timer interval of timer 98 to be varied by the control program of the present invention while the interval of IBM compatible timer 107 is varied by programmers of IBM and DOS compatible computer programs.

This timer interrupt 100 is read by NMI interrupt controller 101 as a nonmaskable interrupt. NMI interrupt controller responds to interrupt 100 by sending a nonmaskable interrupt 102 to the NMI port of CPU 40. This interrupt 102 takes priority over the 8259-compatible interrupt. This interrupt 102 has an indicator bit in a particular register F6E7<bit 6> accessible to the microprocessor 40 to allow software to determine that a timer 100 interrupt was the cause of the nonmaskable interrupt 102 (see port map, Table 3). The timer

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interrupt 100 can be programmed to automatically start the clock (not shown) to the microprocessor 40.

Another type of interrupt is the keyboard interrupt. When the keyboard circuits are enabled and scanning the 5 keyboard, a signal is generated by keyboard control circuitry 106 any time that a key is pressed, released, or pressed long enough for an automatic repeat. Two interrupts are generated when keyboard activity is detected. The first interrupt is designated IRQ1. This 10 is the conventional IBM PC-XT keyboard interrupt which is connected in a conventional IBM PC-XT computer as the second highest priority interrupt (IRQ1) on the 8259 interrupt controller. As shown in the embodiment of Figure 3, the IRQ1 interrupt generated by keyboard control 15 circuitry 106 is provided to 8259-compatible interrupt controller 105. This interrupt is maskable by the 8259-compatible interrupt controller 105 in response to a masking signal (not shown) equivalent to interrupt masks 110 and is IBM PC-XT compatible. If enabled, interrupt 20 IRQ1 causes interrupt controller 105 to send an interrupt 103 to CPU 40.

The second interrupt is the keyboard NMI interrupt 104. It is necessary to provide a separate interrupt to interrupt controller 101 which does not pass through CPU 25 40 so that keyboard activity can be detected when CPU 40 is not being clocked, so that the clock to CPU 40 can be turned on in response to a key press. Further, certain keys are provided for which the IRQ1 interrupt is not responded to. For example, a key combination for 30 controlling screen brightness generates a keyboard interrupt 104 which causes NMI interrupt controller 102 to turn on CPU 40. But this particular key combination when read by CPU 40 initiates other hardware activity for controlling screen brightness and does not cause 8259 35 compatible interrupt controller 105 to generate an interrupt 103 to CPU 40. Interrupt controller 101 responds to a keyboard NMI interrupt 104 by generating an

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NMI 102. This interrupt 102 takes priority over the 8259-compatible interrupts 103 and places an indicator bit in a particular register (F6E7<bit 7>) accessible to microprocessor 40 to allow software to determine that a keyboard interrupt 104 was the cause of the NMI (see port map, Table 3). The keyboard interrupt 104 can be programmed to automatically start the clock to the microprocessor 40.

In the embodiment of Figure 3, power management can also respond to activity on the communications port of the computer.

UART controller 109

In response to activity on the communications port, in addition to generating IBM compatible interrupt signal IRQ4, which causes 8259-compatible interrupt controller 105 to generate CPU 40 interrupt 103, UART controller 109 generates a UART NMI 117, which causes NMI interrupt controller 101 to generate NMI interrupt 102 which restarts the clock to CPU 40. This ability to restart the CPU clock in response to UART activity allows the CPU clock to be turned off between bytes of information coming to or from the external port of the computer.

The on/off switch 114 when pressed generates an NMI 116. An indicator 112 is provided in a particular register F6EA<bit 0> accessible to the microprocessor 40 to indicate that the on/off switch 114 was the cause of an NMI (see port map, Table 3). An indicator 112 is also provided in a particular register accessible to the microprocessor 40 to indicate the current state of the on/off switch 114. The on/off switch interrupt 116 can be programmed to automatically start the processor 40 clock.

The above described circuitry operates with the following software features. As shown in Figure 3, timer interrupt 100 is presented to interrupt controller 101, and does not interfere with application programs which use the IRQ0 interrupt. In another embodiment, not shown, the

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timer interrupt is presented on the IRQ0 pin of the 8259-compatible interrupt controller 101 and is IBM PC compatible. In this case, timer interrupt 100 may be used for determining the time of day as well as responding to 5 other application program commands. In the embodiment of Figure 3, the timer tick 100 interval is programmable to switch between the IBM PC-XT compatible 54.9 millisecond time interval and a one minute (approximately) time interval for power management and is not accessed by 10 application programs. When the computer is in the off mode, the one minute interval is more desirable because it causes less processor 40 activity and thus less power consumption. The timer interrupt NMI 100 may be enabled by changing a particular bit in a register (F6E9<bit 4>) 15 accessible to the microprocessor 40 (see port map, Table 3). The timer interrupt 100 can be used by the control program to maintain command of the system even if an application program being executed reverts the timer interrupt IRQ0.

20 With regard to the keyboard interrupt circuitry 106, interrupts 104 presented on the IRQ1 pin of the 8259-compatible Interrupt Controller 105 are IBM PC compatible and may be used for keyboard services (responding to key presses). The keyboard interrupt NMI 104 also can be used 25 by the control program to maintain command of the system even if a program reverts the service routine for the 8259-compatible Interrupt Controller 105. In order to conserve power, the microprocessor 40 clock may be stopped when it has been determined that a program is waiting for 30 keyboard input. When an NMI 104 is generated as the result of keyboard activity, the processor 40 clock will restart again and the control program can allow processing to continue.

With regard to the on/off switch 114, once a user has 35 finished using the computer for a period of time, the user can signal the control program that the user is finished by activating the on/off switch 114. When a user wishes

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to use the computer, he may activate the on/off switch 114 requesting the control program to start up the computer and resume exactly where he left off his previous usage. When the switch 114 is activated, an NMI 116 is generated as described above. An NMI routine is provided which will then determine that the on/off switch 114 caused the interrupt by examining the appropriate indicator 112 bit in a register F6EA <bit 0> accessible to the microprocessor 40 (see port map, Table 3). The NMI routine then debounces the switch by repeatedly examining the real time status of the on/off switch 114 located in the particular register accessible to the microprocessor 40 until the signal is stable. Once the switch 114 has been debounced, the control program can move the system between the off and compute modes.

With regard to Figure 3 as described above, the microprocessor 40 address lines 54, data lines 52 and control lines 56 are used to decode valid addresses for the circuitry as shown. The address decode and specific registers 60 include all the logic to decode the microprocessor addresses. Some addresses are used as interrupt masks 110. Other addresses correspond to status indicators 112 which the microprocessor 40 can read to determine the source of the interrupt. With regard to the interrupt controller 101, only those interrupts associated with power management are shown in Figure 3. The interrupt controller 101 monitors all interrupt sources. If an interrupt 100, 104, 116 or 117 takes place then an NMI 102 is generated only if the interrupt 100, 104, 116 or 117 has been enabled as indicated by interrupt masks 110. The NMI interrupts 100, 104, 116, and 117 are enabled by changing the appropriate bits in a specific register such as F6E8 and F6E9 accessible to the microprocessor 40 (see port map, Table 3). If an interrupt 100, 104, 116 or 117 is enabled and does occur, the source of the interrupt can be determined by examining the interrupt indicators 112 provided to the interrupt

Interrupt
mask
disb.

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controller 101 through specific registers 60 accessible to the microprocessor 40.

With regard to the timer 100, this is the above mentioned system timer used for determining time of day and watchdog timer functions. The interrupt controller 101 may be programmed to cause an NMI 102 for each tick 100 of the timer 98. With regard to the keyboard control 106, the interrupt controller 101 may be programmed to cause an NMI 102 with each keypress, key release, or key repeat. With regard to UART Control 109, the interrupt controller 101 may be programmed to cause an NMI 102 with each receipt of a signal at the communications port. With regard to the on/off switch 114, the interrupt controller 101 is programmed to generate an NMI 102 any time this switch is activated.

Description of the Software Activity Detecting Circuitry

The above described interrupts provide several means for returning the computer to the higher power compute mode from one of its low power modes. The greater problem is when to take the computer out of the higher power compute mode, thereby extending battery life without inconveniencing the user. The problem is to determine when an executing software program is in a loop (in compute mode) looking for an external event such as a key press or a port signal and can be halted without halting desired operations in progress. In order to recognize unnecessary loop activities, it is necessary for the power management system of the present invention to anticipate how a software programmer will have written the code to place the program into one of these loops, and determine when the program can be safely halted without halting useful operations.

The badly behaved applications programs, which include many of the commonly available commercial application programs, often fulfill their input/output needs by direct hardware control rather than through the

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BIOS services. These badly behaved programs can prevent control program intervention and hence hinder system power management. In order to maintain the desired control of the system in accordance with the invention, the control
5 program monitors various software activities of the application programs.

For determining when the microprocessor clock can be turned off during the execution of an application program, particular circuitry is included in the computer in
1) accordance with the invention to detect the activity of software application programs. When a particular sought for activity is detected an NMI is generated if enabled.

As shown in Figure 4, there are two kinds of software activities monitored by the power management system of the
15 present invention. UART clock control monitor 128 monitors a software activity of waiting for a byte of information from the communications port or waiting for the proper time to place a byte of information on the communications port. Similarly, INTT16h trap 124 monitors
20 a software activity of either waiting for a key to be pressed or looking at the keyboard buffer to see if a key press is stored. This interrupt INT16h is conventionally used for keyboard services on IBM PC compatible computers. Trapping a program using INT16h will allow the
25 BIOS control program in the computer to maintain control of the system and thus continue to conserve power by stopping the processor clock between key presses.

Other software application program activities may be interspersed with activities for which it is otherwise
30 possible to turn off the processor clock. When these activities are occurring, the microprocessor clock should not be turned off because the application program is not in an idle state and turning off the clock would delay the computer's response to the user. When these other
5 activities are occurring, the microprocessor clock is not turned off in response to the NMI 126 generated by UART clock control interrupt 128 or the INT16h NMI interrupt

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122 generated by an INT16h trap 124.

Activities monitored by the novel BIOS control program embodiment of Figure 4 are an I/O read/write (communication with external devices such as a parallel 5 printer, external memory, or other devices not handled by the UART) as monitored by I/O read/write monitor 132, UART activity (successive bits in a single byte sent to an RS-232 port) as monitored by UART activity monitor 134, waiting for a tick of the programmable interval timer 107 10 as monitored by programmable interval timer 136, writing to a screen, as monitored by video access monitor 138, and writing to or reading from disk, as monitored by mass storage monitor 111. Mass storage monitor 111 is shown in both Figure 3 and Figure 4 because the single bit of data 15 provided by mass storage monitor 111 indicates activity of both hardware and software. Additional instructions which are not shown in Figure 4, but can also be monitored include CPU opcodes (for example, multiply).

As provided by the control program, the CPU places on 20 the address bus 54 and control lines 56 the address of these registers 132, 134, 136, 138, and 111. Data are in return provided on data lines 52 indicating to CPU 40 the status of the activity being examined.

When any of these activities are being performed by 25 the application programs, related bits are set in address decode and specific registers 60 through data line 52b, and prevent the turning off of the CPU 40 clock. By detecting activities requiring the microprocessor clock to be running interspersed with other activities which if 30 alone would not inconvenience the user if the clock were off, it is possible to use lower criteria for repeated activity of the INT16h trap and UART clock control in determining when to turn off the clock.

The reason the programmable interval timer activity 35 becomes a reason not to turn off the clock in spite of apparently idle activity, is that programmers use this programmable interval to control the speed of other

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events, for example movement of objects across the screen in a game program, and turning off the computer would interfere with the rhythm of the program. Further, when the program was turned back on, the loop would be entered again, such that programs using the programmable interval timer could not be operated under the power management system of the present invention.

The following describes the circuitry 124 and 128 which looks for the INT16h and UART software activities.

10 First, regarding the INT16h trap 124, a software INT16h instruction causes the microprocessor 40 to read four bytes from the computer memory (not shown) starting at the address 58h bytes from the beginning of the interrupt vector table. The INT16h interrupt 122 is intended to

15 trap a software event that is the execution of the INT16h instruction. Since each interrupt vector occupies four bytes in the interrupt vector table, circuitry 124 is provided to monitor the first byte of the table entry for INT16h, which is located 58h bytes from the beginning of

20 the interrupt vector table in low memory. Any read of data by CPU 40 from this memory address can cause an NMI 122. If an interrupt 122 is generated, an indicator bit in a particular register (F6E4<bit 7>) accessible to the microprocessor 40 is set (see port map, Table 3).

25 The novel software associated with trapping typical software events functions as follows. With regard to the INT16h interrupt 122, the goal, as described above, is to trap a software program which has issued the INT16h instruction. Since this interrupt 122 is typically used

30 for keyboard servicing, intercepting an INT16h instruction allows the control program to detect an applications program looking for keystrokes. If the novel control program of the present invention obtains an NMI 122 caused by INT16h, the control program examines the argument

35 (i.e., a particular INT16h service) passed to the INT16h interrupt handler and indicates what the calling applications program was trying to accomplish.

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The simplest function for which power saving can be initiated is the call to wait for a key to be pressed. If the calling applications program wanted to wait for a key to be pressed, then the microprocessor can be stopped immediately until a key is pressed. However, if the applications program is periodically checking the keyboard buffer with an INT16h call to see if a key has been pressed, then a guess may be made based on, for instance, statistics (i.e., how many times the INT16h interrupt 122 was invoked per time period) to decide if and when the processor 40 clock should be stopped.

Since the display controller logic is designed to conserve power also, (see commonly assigned U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 07/374,884, entitled "Video Image Controller for Lower Power Computer", invented by Leroy D. Harper, John W. Corbett, Douglas A. Hooks, Grayson C. Schlichting, Renee D. Bader, and John P. Fairbanks, attorney docket no. M-963, and incorporated herein by reference) certain control program intervention may be required when software application programs access the video display of the computer. Some application programs allow for a user to interrupt the application program while the application program is in the midst of writing to the screen. These application programs will insert INT16h calls into other screen writing activities. Such INT16h calls should not be used to turn off the microprocessor. Means for distinguishing INT16h calls during screen writes from INT16h calls in other loop activities waiting for outside input are discussed later. However, as discussed above under display power management, the present invention allows for the microprocessor clock to be turned off while the screen is being refreshed but its contents are not being changed. The screen refresh is not handled by the microprocessor and can proceed normally even though the microprocessor is turned off. Thus, the display controller controls two functions, generating characters to be displayed on the

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screen which requires the microprocessor to be on, and refreshing a static screen which does not require the microprocessor to be on. A bit is set to alert the control program of the display controller status, in particular when the display controller is performing a screen write which requires the microprocessor to be on.

Applications programs which use the UART directly without the aid of BIOS would find the communications system unstable or unusable when used with the power management system of the present invention if no provision were made for stabilizing the lock oscillator before connecting the clock. In order to assist such applications programs, an NMI is enabled to cause a delay loop when a write or read from the UART occurs. With regard to the UART interrupt 126 shown in Figure 4, any read or write to an address specific to the UART 128 will cause an NMI 126 if enabled by changing an appropriate bit in a particular register accessible to the microprocessor 40. This information is used by the control program to monitor the start-up of the UART clock oscillator to ensure that the UART baud clock oscillator (not shown) is stable before a program is allowed to proceed with further UART activity. This information is also used by the control program to know when another applications program is utilizing the UART through direct hardware control techniques. This is not possible on a typical prior art IBM PC-XT compatible computer.

Power Management Software

The conventional ROM BIOS functionality available in prior art computers is extended in accordance with the present invention by means of additional software functions and services, which are accessed by any application program through a conventional interface of software interrupts as used by ROM BIOS and MS-DOS. The IBM PC-XT compatible ROM BIOS function designated "get keypress" operates nonconventionally in accordance with

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the invention to power off as much of the computer system as possible at any one time, instead of sitting in an idle loop as is done in the prior art computers. This function is linked to circuitry so that the enhanced software is
5 invoked when a keypress is detected. The conventional IBM PC compatible ROM BIOS function "get keyboard status" is modified so that a count of the number of times a call is made to this function over a given time period is monitored. After a certain time, it is safe to assume
10 that the application program is idle, that is, waiting for user input. If the conditions of the algorithm are satisfied then it is safe to stop the microprocessor until a key is pressed. The microprocessor may be stopped whenever there has been no keyboard or significant
15 microprocessor computing activity for a given time, i.e., preferably approximately 100 milliseconds.

The algorithm for determining when the microprocessor can safely be shut off according to the above requirement for a given time is to count the number of times an INT16h
20 call has been made during an interval between timer ticks, and shut off the microprocessor when the number exceeds a specified value.

However, it is not preferred to check for an application program being halttable simply by counting the
25 number of times the program has used INT16h to check the keyboard buffer since the last key press. An absolute number of checks has been shown with a variety of application programs either to cause the computer to turn off the program when other significant computation is
30 going on (a condition unacceptable to the user) in the case when the number of checks between timer ticks has been set too low, or to cause the computer to remain on when the program is in a loop (a condition which shortens battery life). Application programs have been observed to
35 send INT16h commands as few as seven times per timer tick and as many as 250 times per timer tick, both extremes occurring in programs which were in a repetitive loop

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during which the microprocessor could be turned off. However, programs which are performing other useful operations such as writing to memory have been observed to make as many as 10 INT16h calls per timer tick, and would be erroneously shut off by an algorithm which used the criterion of requiring only seven INT16h calls per timer tick.

Figs. 6A through 6G show results of these application program observations. Fig. 6A shows a graph of many observations of a Lotus 123 program's use of INT16h calls when the processor is operating at a 1.3 MHz rate and timer ticks are occurring every 54.9 milliseconds. Fig. 6A accumulates observations of the Lotus 123 program's behavior over approximately a 1-minute period. During the first approximately 15 seconds after the observations begin, the program is performing a calculation during which it looks for key presses with INT16 calls only twice during one of the timer tick periods. Between 15 seconds and 19 seconds, the program looks for key presses about 7 or 8 times between timer ticks. At about 19 seconds, the program ceases looking for key presses for a short time while other computations are performed in response to a key press. Such activity occurs again at approximately 23 seconds. At approximately 24 seconds a lengthier calculation prevents INT16h calls for key presses. Thus the microprocessor could have been off for most of the time between 15 and 23 seconds. An algorithm for saving power must recognize this possibility. It is clear from the general shape of the graph of Fig. 6A that the frequency of INT16h calls has only a few values, predominantly zero and 7 or 8. (The value 7 or 8 probably represents the same loop, and the difference of one simply represents round-off error.)

As shown in Fig. 6B, the same Lotus 123 program running at a 7 MHz clock speed repeats its loops more frequently between timer ticks of 54.9 milliseconds. Thus, the INT16h calls almost always occur approximately

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40 times per timer tick when they occur at all, the vertical white lines indicating zero times per timer tick when active computing is being done. The portion of the graph under the curve represents time when unnecessary
5 power is being consumed needlessly running the microprocessor, and for which an algorithm is desired for turning off the microprocessor.

A more sophisticated algorithm improves the power management ability of the present invention. One such
10 algorithm which allows hardware to detect most loop activity which could be eliminated by turning off the microprocessor and which does not cause the microprocessor to be turned off when useful computation is occurring is to compare the number of INT16 calls during one timer tick
15 interval to the number of INT16h calls during the previous timer tick interval. If these numbers are the same (or differ by only one count), it is likely that the computer is in a loop and that the microprocessor can be turned off. Finding two time periods with the same number of
20 INT16h calls in which the number is greater than a minimum value of about 4 is an algorithm for turning off the microprocessor which is much preferred over providing an absolute count which must be exceeded during a timer tick interval. Another algorithm which gives more assurance
25 that the microprocessor will not be erroneously turned off, and which uses only a small amount of additional power, involves requiring a string of three intervals during which the number of INT16 calls differs by no more than one.

30 The computer, however, need not be fully turned off. In the case of an application program waiting for a keypress, all sections of the computer are turned off with the exception of the video display. The computer is then in display mode and appears to the user to be continuously
35 on, as keys are periodically pressed, or communications are sent and received. If there continues to be no activity for a longer given time, i.e., preferably

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aproximately for minutes, then the video display is turned off and the computer is in the off mode.

In accordance with the invention, the problem of coping with badly behaved applications programs is solved by providing hardware circuitry to notify the control program software if an application is taking over control of the ROM BIOS keyboard services. This method is accomplished by having the hardware monitor a particular fixed memory location as defined by the conventional IBM PC-XT specification used for the software interrupt to access keyboard services, and alerting the ROM BIOS if this occurs.

Figure 5 Flow Chart for Power Management

The power management control program in accordance with the invention is illustrated in flow chart form in Figure 5. As shown in Figure 5, at the top of the flow chart the system is in the compute mode 10. The computer can be put into compute mode by a variety of events. The novel control program first monitors the computer circuitry to determine what caused a nonmaskable interrupt 102 (NMI) to place the computer into compute mode 10. This part of the control program is referred to as the NMI dispatcher 134. In the case of the power management portion of the control program, there are five activities which the NMI dispatcher 134 is looking for.

These five activities are, in the preferred embodiment of the invention, software interrupt 122 (i.e., INT16h) from trap 124 (see Figure 4), timer tick interrupts 100 (see Figure 3), interrupt 116 from the activation of the on/off switch 114 (see also Figure 3) keyboard interrupts 104 (INT9) (also see Figure 3) and screen write interrupt 176 (i.e., INT10). The on/off switch 114 is described above. The timer tick interrupt 100 as described above is provided every 54.9 milliseconds (i.e., 18.2 times a second) and is programmably switchable as described above to

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approximately 1 tick per minute.

Keyboard interrupts 104 are generated by the keyboard control circuits 106 of Figure 3 each time a key is pressed, released, or held long enough for it to repeat.

5 In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the invention, the keyboard control circuits 106 (which in conventional systems are provided by a separate device) are provided in an ASIC in the computer. Preferably both the scanning and decoding of the keyboard signals are
10 performed in this ASIC.

Response to interrupt INT16h trap 122 operates as follows: after receipt of interrupt INT16h trap 122, the control program determines what function the software program was trying to accomplish when it issued the INT16h
15 instruction. Two possible functions are first, waiting for a keypress 140 and second of all, obtaining keyboard status 142. In the case of waiting for a keypress 140 the system can immediately go to display mode 16, in which the display is on and the other hardware elements of the
20 computer are off. This is what happens when the computer is not computing and typically waiting for the user of the computer to type. In the case when INT16h is used to obtain keyboard status 142, the control program increments a counter 144. This counter 144 counts the number of
25 times the keyboard status 142 was checked using the INT16h instruction since the last timer tick 100. The point is that if the application program is in a low intensity processing mode or a zero intensity processing mode, the keyboard status 142 will be checked many times. Thus
30 within a short time period there will be many counts accumulated in the counter 144. This usually indicates that no significant amount of processing is going on. As mentioned earlier, however, it is preferable to compare the number of counts since the last timer tick 100 to the
35 number of counts in the previous int rval, since different software programs have widely different rates of using the INT16h interrupt to check keyboard status. Thus after

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updating the counter at step 144, the control program returns the computer to compute mode 10 in which the application program proceeds with its next instruction. It is possible that many NMI 102 interrupts will turn out to be INT16h interrupts 122, that they will be status requests 142, and that the counter will again be updated, returning the computer to compute mode. After some period of time, however, an NMI 102 interrupt will be found by NMI dispatcher 134 to have been caused by a timer interrupt from a timer tick 100. This timer interrupt 100 causes the computer to enter a part of the program for determining whether it is safe to turn off the microprocessor and halt the program being executed without interfering with functions the user wants to perform.

15 The following describes the operation of the control program with regard to the timer tick interrupt 100. After the NMI dispatcher 134 determines that the interrupt is a timer interrupt 100, the control program at 148 determines whether the computer is in the display (low power) mode 16 or off mode 12. At this point, if the computer is in the display mode 16, the control program at 150 determines if the computer has been in the display mode 16 for a predetermined period of time such as greater than two to four minutes. If the control program 25 determines the computer was in off mode 12, it returns the computer to off mode 12. If the system is in the display mode 16, but at 150 has been in that mode for less than a time of approximately four minutes, then the system remains in the display mode 16. If the computer has been 30 in the display mode 16 for a period of greater than four minutes, which means that a key press or other activity which moves the computer into compute mode 10 has not occurred for four minutes, the control program puts the system into the off mode 12. The off mode 12 described 35 above with regard to Figure 1 is a state in which the display is off, the microprocessor is off, the other sections of the computer are off, and the timer is slowed

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down to approximately 1 timer tick per minute. In off mode, the timer interrupts 100 (see Figure 3) cycle the control program of Figure 5 through the compute mode 10 and back to the off mode about once per minute.

5 If the timer interrupt 100 causes the control program to determine at step 148 that the computer is not in a low power mode (thus it is in compute mode, communication mode, or DMA mode as shown in Figure 1), then at step 154, the INT16h counter is examined to determine if the number
10 of INT16h interrupts since the last timer interrupt 100 is greater than a minimum number. A presently preferred minimum number is five. If this minimum number such as five is exceeded, the control program makes a comparison at step 184 between the number of INT16h interrupts in the
15 last timer tick interval just completed and the number of INT16h interrupts in the previous interval. Alternatively, the control program may compare the number of INT16h interrupts in three succeeding intervals. A counter stores the number of INT16h counts in several
20 successive timer tick intervals and the control program continues to make this comparison once for every timer interrupt 100.

 If at step 184 the control program determines that the number of INT16h interrupts in the INT16h counter
25 differs from the number in the previous interval, indicating that some less repetitive activity is occurring, even if the number of INT16h interrupts is greater than the minimum number (such as five), the control program will not turn off the microprocessor clock
30 and stop the executing application program, but will move to step 181.

 Regarding step 181, a power saving device described more completely in copending application Serial No. 07/374,514, attorney docket no. M-962, incorporated herein
35 by reference, switches the system power supply voltage from a low voltage in the range of 2 to 3 volts to 5 volts only when the computing requirements are intense. The

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higher voltage causes the voltage controlled oscillator which drives the microprocessor clock to run at a faster speed, in the present case to speed up from about 2 MHz to about 7 MHz. When the faster computing speed is not
5 needed, the computer operates at lower power and lower speed, thereby saving considerable power. When the computer first enters compute mode 10, the voltage is at the lower level. Step 181, which is reached every time a power management timer interrupt 100 occurs determines
10 whether the computer has been in compute mode more than R seconds, presently preferred to be 1.5 seconds. If the computer has been in compute mode 10 less than 1.5 seconds, the program returns control to the application program in compute mode 10 and the system power supply
15 remains at the low voltage. If the computer has been in compute mode more than 1.5 seconds, the control program at step 183 activates circuitry which increases the voltage of the system power supply to 5 volts. This in turn
20 causes the voltage controlled oscillator which drives the microprocessor clock to speed up, giving the user quicker response to heavier computing requirements.

If the number of INT16h interrupts in two or three successive intervals differs by not more than a count of one (for round-off error), then at step 184 the tolerance
25 is determined to be OK (the activity is determined to be repetitive).

There are application programs which use an INT16h call fairly frequently intermixed with other computations which should not be halted. Some of these uses will
30 produce INT16h calls in such a regular pattern that the above algorithm for comparing INT16h calls during two or three successive timer tick intervals will find identical numbers of calls and would erroneously turn off the microprocessor in the midst of an operation if no other
35 tests were made. Examples of these activities are writing to the screen, writing to mass storage memory, and sending or receiving from a communications port. In order to

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avoid erroneously turning off the computer during a computation, the control program checks for these activities. Variations of the control program check for different specific activities. The control program shown
5 in Fig. 5, after determining at step 184 that two or three successive intervals have the same number of INT16h calls, checks at step 186 to see if a screen write command (a video access command) has been given since the last occurrence of timer interrupt 100. A variation on the
10 block diagram of Figure 5, discussed in connection with Fig. 4, includes additional tests for disk or other memory access and communications port access, with the answer to each question being "no" before the program moves to the low power display mode 16, in which the microprocessor
15 clock is off and the executing computer program is halted. A further variation provides for forming a table of frequency of INT16h calls made by different programs and turning off when the number of INT16h calls matches the value in the table. Similarly, at the beginning of an
20 application program, the control program can begin to form a history of INT16h call frequency and start responding to a particular frequency of INT16h calls when the history indicates the current frequency is equal to the stable value. When the microprocessor clock is off, the
25 transistors necessary for moving quantities into and out of memory and other such hardware operations necessary to respond to software commands are halted, and use of power is markedly reduced.

If the control program determines at step 186 that
30 the application program is writing to screen (video access), or in another variation writing to mass memory, reading from mass memory, writing to the communications port or reading from the communications port (or other tests which may be preferred in a particular embodiment),
35 the control program returns to compute mode 10, and the application program takes over again.

Interrupt 116 is generated by the on/off switch 114

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(see Figure 3) as described above. When the user activates the on/off switch, then an NMI 116 is generated. The activation of the on/off switch means, as determined at 156, either that the computer is on and is being turned off or that the computer is off and is being turned on. Thus as shown at step 156 if the computer status is that it is on, activating the switch puts the computer into the off mode 12. If the computer is off at 156 then activating the on/off switch causes the timer tick circuit to be reprogrammed at 158 to provide timer ticks every 54.9 milliseconds. (As stated above, other intervals may be selected. The memory locations associated with keeping time of day information are updated to reflect the transition to timer ticks every 54.9 milliseconds instead of once per minute, then the computer is returned to the compute mode 10. Updating of the time of day information is performed by reading a counter which counts and accumulates the number of 4.9 millisecond time periods which have passed since the counter was last cleared. This counter preferably clears itself once per 1024 time periods (56.2 seconds).

The next interrupt relevant to the power management system is the keyboard interrupt 104, preferably INT9. As described above interrupt 104 is generated by the keyboard control circuitry 106 (see Figure 3) when a key is pressed or released. Upon generation of a keyboard interrupt 104 the above described INT16h counter 144 is reset at step 160. After this the key input is processed at 162 by the computer and control is returned to the application program in compute mode 10. As shown by the dotted lines 164, 166, both the off mode 12 and the display mode 16 return control to the NMI dispatcher 134 periodically as determined by the system timer tick interrupt 100.

The last interrupt relevant to the power management system embodiment of Figure 5 is screen write INT10 interrupt 176. INT10 is a standard BIOS call to cause a screen write. The INT10 interrupt causes the BIOS to

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access the screen, as was done by the video access call tested by hardware in block 186 discussed earlier.

Another embodiment, not preferred, responds to the INT10 call but does not detect at 186 a direct video access.

5 Indeed, if direct video access is detected at 186, detecting the INT10 call is not necessary, but is preferred to give faster response before waiting for timer interrupt 100.

Finally, manual means are also provided for putting
10 the computer into computer mode 10. There are programs which will likely be erroneously shut off by the power management system of the present invention if the embodiment selected has parameters which produce significant power savings. In order to allow such
15 programs to run successfully, the computer preferably includes means, for example a combination of keystrokes, for disabling the power management feature of the present invention. This disabling means is preferably used only when the user has encountered a problem with the power
20 management system. In one embodiment a key press or key combination causes power management to be overridden. Overriding is accomplished in this embodiment by disabling the timer interrupt 100 generated by timer 98.

In accordance with the invention, the control program
25 as described above is preferably written in assembly language and is installed in ROM associated with the computer microprocessor. This preferred assembly language is that which is conventionally used for the Intel 8086 family of microprocessors.

30 The above description of the invention is illustrative and not limiting. Other embodiments of the invention will be apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art in the light of the invention. The invention is not limited to IBM PC XT compatible computers or to IBM PC
35 compatible computers. Also, the particular hardware and software embodiment of the invention as described above are not intended to be limiting, but illustrative. In

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other embodiments of the invention more or less of the functions are provided in hardware and/or software.

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CLAIMS

We claim:

1. A circuit for reducing power to a computer comprising:

5 a power supply;

a processor for processing a sequence of instructions, said processor being powered by said power supply;

10 a clock circuit which provides a clock signal to said processor, said clock signal having a first state in which said processor loads and processes a next one of said instructions, and a second state in which said processor does not load a next one of said instructions;

15 means for selectively disconnecting said clock signal from said processor while said power supply remains connected to said processor, said clock signal being disconnected from said processor while said clock signal is in said second state; and

20 means for reconnecting said clock signal to said processor responsive to at least one signal which can be provided when said clock signal is in said second state.

2. A device as in Claim 1 further comprising:

25 an oscillator for providing a timing signal to said clock circuit; and

means for turning off said oscillator after said clock signal has been disconnected from said processor.

30 3. A device as in Claim 2 further comprising means for turning on said oscillator before reconnecting said clock signal to said processor.

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4. A device as in Claim 1 further comprising means for selecting from among a plurality of said at least one signal which can be provided when said processor is not being provided clock signals.

5. A device as in Claim 1 in which at least one of said at least one signals which can be provided is provided when said processor is not being provided clock signals.

6. A device as in Claim 1 wherein said means for
10 disconnecting said clock signal from said processor while said power supply remains connected to said processor comprises means for detecting an instruction from a software program being executed by said processor which causes said software program to respond to a signal
15 received or sent on an external port of said computer and sending a signal to a clock state controller, the signal causing said clock state controller to disconnect said clock signal from said processor; and wherein said means for reconnecting said clock signal to said processor is
20 responsive to receipt of data received on said external port of said computer and to a timing signal causing said software program to place data on said external port of said computer.

7. A device as in Claim 1 wherein said means for
25 disconnecting said clock signal from said processor while said power supply remains connected to said processor comprises means for detecting at least one instruction from a software application program being executed by said processor and sending a signal to a clock state
30 controller, the signal causing said clock state controller to disconnect said clock signal from said processor, and wherein said means for reconnecting said clock signal to said processor is responsive to the pressing of any key on a keyboard which is connected to said computer.

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8. A device as in Claim 7 further comprising:
an oscillator for providing a timing signal to
said clock circuit; and
means for turning off said oscillator which
operates after operation of said means for
disconnecting said clock signal from said processor
has disconnected said clock signal from said
processor.
9. A device as in Claim 7 wherein said
predetermined event comprises an interrupt signal.
10. A device as in Claim 7 wherein said means for
detecting at least one instruction from a software
application program comprises means for detecting at least
two instructions from a software application program, one
of said instructions comprising a call for keyboard status
and another of said instructions comprising a time update
instruction.
11. A device as in Claim 10 in which said circuit
for reducing power further comprises means for counting a
number of said call for keyboard status received between
successive ones of said time update instruction and means
for comparing successive values of said number, said
signal to said clock state controller to disconnect said
clock signal being sent only when at least two of said
successive values of said number differ by no more than
one.
12. A device as in Claim 11 in which three of said
successive values of said number differ by no more than
one.
13. A device as in Claim 11 further comprising means
for detecting a screen write in which said signal to said
clock state controller to disconnect said clock is sent

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only when said means for detecting a screen write indicates there is no screen write activity.

14. A device as in Claim 11 further comprising means for detecting writing to and reading from mass memory and
5 in which said signal to disconnect said clock is sent only when writing to and reading from mass memory is not occurring.

15. A device as in Claim 11 further comprising means for detecting sending to and receiving from a
10 communications port and in which said signal to disconnect said clock is sent only when said sending to and receiving from a communications port is not occurring.

16. A device as in Claim 10 in which said circuit for reducing power further comprises:
15 means for counting a number of said calls for keyboard status received between successive ones of said time update instruction;
means for determining a typical frequency for said software application program; and
20 means for comparing said number to said typical frequency;
said signal to said clock state controller to disconnect said clock signal being sent only when said number differs from said frequency by no more
25 than a predetermined difference.

17. A device as in Claim 16 in which said typical frequency is determined by counting successive values of said number and forming an average of said successive values of said number.

30 18. A device as in Claim 16 in which said typical frequency is taken from a table having an entry for said software application program.

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19. A device as in Claim 1 wherein signals for activating said clock circuit are maskable and can be set by software while the clock circuit is providing a clock signal.

5 20. A device as in Claim 1 further comprising:
 a display;
 means for providing power to said display; and
 means for providing an image on said display
10 independent of whether said clock signal is provided
 to said processor.

21. A computer comprising:
 at least two portions of electronic circuitry;
 a power supply for each portion;
 means for determining demand for each portion;
15 and
 means for enabling the power supply for a
 particular portion when the means for determining
 determines a demand for the particular portion.

22. A computer comprising:
20 at least two portions of electronic circuitry;
 a timing signal generator for each portion for
 providing a timing signal to that portion;
 means for determining demand for each portion;
 and
25 means for enabling the timing signal generator
 for a particular portion when the means for
 determining determines a demand for the particular
 portion; and wherein the means for enabling includes
 means for enabling the timing signal generator for
30 the particular portion when the means for determining
 determines the demand for the particular portion.

23. The device of Claim 22 wherein a first portion
comprises a UART and a second portion comprises an

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oscillator for providing a timing signal to the UART, and wherein the oscillator is enabled by the means for enabling when the means for determining determines a demand for the UART.

5 24. The device of Claim 23 wherein the means for determining demand includes means for detecting an instruction in a program being executed in the computer; and

10 further comprising means for enabling the oscillator upon detection of the instruction by the means for detecting.

25. The device of Claim 24 wherein the means for determining demand further includes means for alerting a program that the instruction has been executed and that
15 the oscillator is about to provide the timing signal.

26. The device of Claim 25 wherein the program is a control program; and

20 further comprising means for preventing execution of instructions which access the UART by the computer until the oscillator provides a timing signal that is stable.

27. The device of Claim 26 further comprising means for allowing execution of the applications program without any modification of the applications program.

25 28. The device of Claim 23 further comprising means for determining an absence of demand for the UART.

29. The device of Claim 28 wherein the means for determining an absence of demand includes means for detecting a lack of demand for the UART by detecting that
30 the computer is in an idle state.

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30. The device of Claim 28 wherein the means for determining an absence of demand includes means for detecting a lack of demand for the UART by detecting a request to a program in the computer to turn the UART to
5 an off state.

31. The device of Claim 30 wherein the means for detecting a lack of demand includes an on/off switch.

32. The device of Claim 21 wherein a first portion of the computer comprises a voltage level generator for a
10 UART and a second portion comprises a UART; and further comprising means for determining a demand for the voltage level generator.

33. The device of Claim 22 wherein a first portion comprises a video display and a second portion comprises
15 logic for controlling the video display.

34. The device of Claim 33 wherein a third portion comprises an oscillator for providing a timing signal to the video display; and further comprising means for enabling the oscillator upon detection of a demand for the
20 video display.

35. The device of Claim 33 wherein a third portion comprises a video controller for further controlling the video display; and further comprising means for determining demand for the video controller depending on
25 an operating mode of the computer and providing the timing signal to the video display in response to the means for determining demand.

36. The device of Claim 23 further comprising:
a video display;
30 a portion of the computer comprising a power supply for the video display; and

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means for disabling the power supply for the video display when the video display does not require power.

37. The device of Claim 36 further comprising means
5 for determining when the video display requires power.

38. The device of Claim 22 wherein a first portion
comprises direct memory access logic circuitry; and a
second portion comprises means for providing a timing
signal to the direct memory access logic circuitry; and
10 wherein the timing signal for the direct memory
access logic circuitry is enabled upon detection of a
demand for the direct memory access logic circuitry.

39. The device of Claim 38 further comprising means
for determining demand for the direct memory access logic
15 circuitry upon detection of a direct memory access request
signal.

40. The device of Claim 38 further comprising:
means for determining demand for the direct
memory access circuitry by detecting an instruction
20 in a program executed by a microprocessor in the
computer.

41. The device of Claim 39 further comprising means
for enabling a timing signal for the direct memory access
logic circuitry during a duration of execution of a cycle
25 by the direct memory access circuitry.

42. A computer comprising:
a processor;
a program running on the processor which may
enter an idle loop; and
30 means for determining when said program is in
said idle loop.

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43. The device of Claim 42 wherein the program includes a BIOS control program.

44. The device of Claim 42 wherein the program includes an operating system program.

5 45. The device of Claim 42 wherein the program includes an applications program.

46. The device of Claim 42 further comprising:
means for determining an elapsed time;
means for interrupting execution of instructions
10 by the processor; and
 wherein the means for interrupting does
interrupt at a predetermined time which is determined
by the means for determining an elapsed time.

47. The device of Claim 42 wherein said means for
15 determining when said program is in an idle loop comprises
means for determining that calls for keyboard status are
occurring at a constant rate.

48. The device of Claim 47 in which said computer
further comprises a video display and said means for
20 determining when said program is in an idle loop comprises
means for determining that no writing to a video display
is occurring.

49. The device of Claim 47 in which said computer
further comprises mass storage means and said means for
25 determining when said program is in an idle loop comprises
means for determining that no accessing of said mass
storage means is occurring.

50. The device of Claim 47 in which said computer
further comprises communication means and said means for
30 determining when said program is in an idle loop comprises

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means for determining that no access of said communication means is occurring.

51. The device of Claim 47 in which said computer further comprises an I/O port and said means for
5 determining when said program is in an idle loop comprises means for determining that no access of said I/O port is occurring.

52. The device of Claim 46 further comprising:
an interrupt terminal on the processor for
10 receiving interrupt signals; and
means for providing a signal to the interrupt terminal so as to interrupt the processor.

53. The device of Claim 42 further comprising a
keyboard;
15 wherein the means for determining an idle state includes means for determining activity on the keyboard; and
further comprising means for interrupting an
instruction flow in the processor upon determination
20 of keyboard activity by the means for determining activity on the keyboard.

54. The device of Claim 53 wherein the means for interrupting of the instruction flow is independent of any program running on the computer.

25 55. The device of Claim 54 wherein the processor further comprises an interrupt terminal for receiving interrupt signals; and
wherein signals provided on the interrupt terminal interrupt the processor.

30 56. The device of Claim 42 further comprising:
a plurality of memory locations; and

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means for interrupting the processor when an applications program attempts to obtain information from a predetermined memory location.

57. The device of Claim 56 wherein the means for
5 interrupting includes means for monitoring the predetermined memory location.

58. The device of Claim 57 wherein the predetermined memory location is associated with a processor instruction INT16h; and wherein the processor is an Intel 8086 family
10 compatible microprocessor.

59. The device of Claim 57 wherein the processor further comprises an interrupt terminal; and further comprising means for providing a signal on the interrupt terminal to interrupt the processor.

15 60. The device of Claim 42 further comprising a keyboard having a plurality of keys; and wherein the means for determining includes means for determining an elapsed time since one of the keys has been activated.

61. The device of Claim 60 further comprising means
20 for turning off a portion of the computer upon determination of an idle state by the means for determining.

62. The device of Claim 42 wherein the computer further comprises a keyboard; and further comprising means
25 for determining a number of requests for a status of the keyboard made in a predetermined time.

63. The device of Claim 62 further comprising means for disabling a portion of the computer upon determination of a particular number of requests for a status of the
30 keyboard.

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64. The device of Claim 42 wherein the computer further comprises a keyboard having a plurality of keys; and

5 further comprising means for determining that the program has requested to wait until one of the keys has been activated.

65. The device of Claim 64 further comprising means for disabling a portion of the computer upon the determination that a program has been requested to wait.

10 66. A computer comprising:
a processor;
a timing signal generator for providing a timing signal to the processor for executing instructions;
a program having a plurality of instructions
15 running on the processor; and
means for disabling the timing signal generator upon detection that an instruction in the program has been executed.

67. The device of Claim 66 further comprising means
20 for starting the timing signal generator upon occurrence of a predetermined event as determined by the program.

68. The device of Claim 67 further comprising means for starting and stopping the timing signal generator without generating an imperfect clock pulse.

25 69. The device of Claim 66 further comprising means for starting and stopping the timing signal generator in response to signals from a hardware state controller.

70. The device of Claim 66 wherein the computer further comprises a plurality of keys; and further
30 comprising means for enabling the timing signal generator upon an activity of one of the keys.

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71. The device of Claim 66 wherein the computer further comprises:

5 a timer; and
 means for starting the timing signal generator
upon receipt of a signal from the timer.

72. The device of Claim 66 further comprising:

10 a UART for serial communications; and
 means for starting the timing signal generator
upon receipt of a signal by the means for starting
from the UART.

73. The device of Claim 66 further comprising:

15 a plurality of alarm generating circuits for
requiring attention by the processor; and
 means for starting the timing signal generator
upon receipt of an alarm from one of the alarm
circuits.

74. The device of Claim 66 further comprising:

20 an on/off switch; and
 means for starting the timing signal generator
upon detection of activation of the on/off switch.

75. A computer comprising:

25 a processor;
 a plurality of timing signal generators for
providing timing signals; and
 means for selecting one of the timing signal
generators to provide a timing signal to the
processor.

76. The device of Claim 75 further comprising means
for receiving an external input; and

30 wherein the means for selecting selects in
response to a signal received by the external input.

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77. The device of Claim 75 wherein the means for selecting includes means for switching from a first timing signal generator to a second timing signal generator without providing an imperfect timing signal to the processor.

78. The device of Claim 75 wherein the means for switching includes a hardware state controller for performing the switching.

79. In a computer operable by a user, said computer having hardware including a keyboard and a display, having a microprocessor controlled by a clock signal input, and having ability to process software, a method for saving power used by said computer comprising the steps of:

determining that a loop activity being performed by said software can be halted without delaying output provided by said software to said user; turning off said clock signal in response to said determining; turning on said clock signal in response to signals from said hardware.

80. The method of saving power as in Claim 79 in which said step of determining that a loop activity can be halted comprises determining that said software is waiting for a key to be pressed.

81. The method of saving power as in Claim 79 in which said step of determining that a loop activity can be halted comprises determining that said software is determining the status of said keyboard at an approximately constant rate.

82. The method of saving power as in Claim 81 in which said step of determining that a loop activity can be halted further comprises determining that said

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approximately constant rate exceeds a minimum value and has continued for more than a minimum time.

83. The method of saving power as in Claim 82 in which said step of determining that a loop activity can be halted further comprises determining that no write to said display is occurring.

84. The method of saving power as in Claim 82 in which said step of determining that a loop activity can be halted further comprises determining that no memory read or write is occurring.

85. The method of saving power as in Claim 82 in which said step of determining that a loop activity can be halted further comprises determining that a communications port is not being accessed.

86. The method of saving power as in Claim 82 in which said step of determining that a loop activity can be halted further comprises determining that an I/O port is not being accessed.

87. The method of saving power as in Claim 79 further comprising means for turning off power to said display after said clock signal input has been off for longer than a specified time.

88. The method of saving power as in Claim 79 further comprising means for manually turning on and off said clock signal input.

89. The method of saving power as in Claim 79 further comprising means for manually turning on and off said display.

90. The method of saving power as in Claim 79

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further comprising means for manually turning on and off said clock signal input and said display.

91. The method of saving power as in Claim 90 in which said means for manually turning on and off said
5 clock signal input and said display comprises an on/off key on said keyboard.

92. The method of saving power as in Claim 79 in which said step of turning on said clock signal in
response to said hardware is preceded by detecting a
10 keypress on said keyboard.

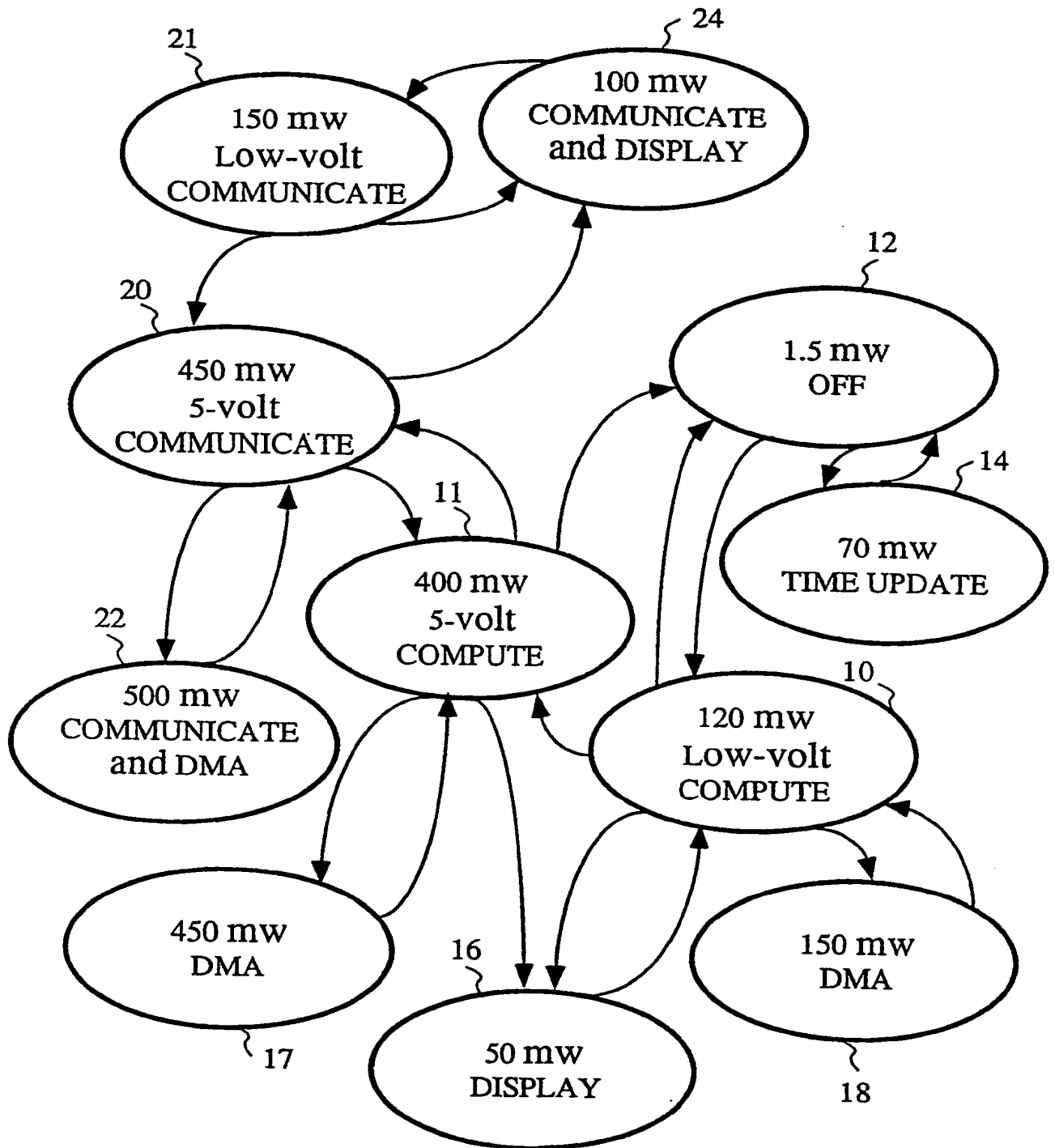


FIG. 1

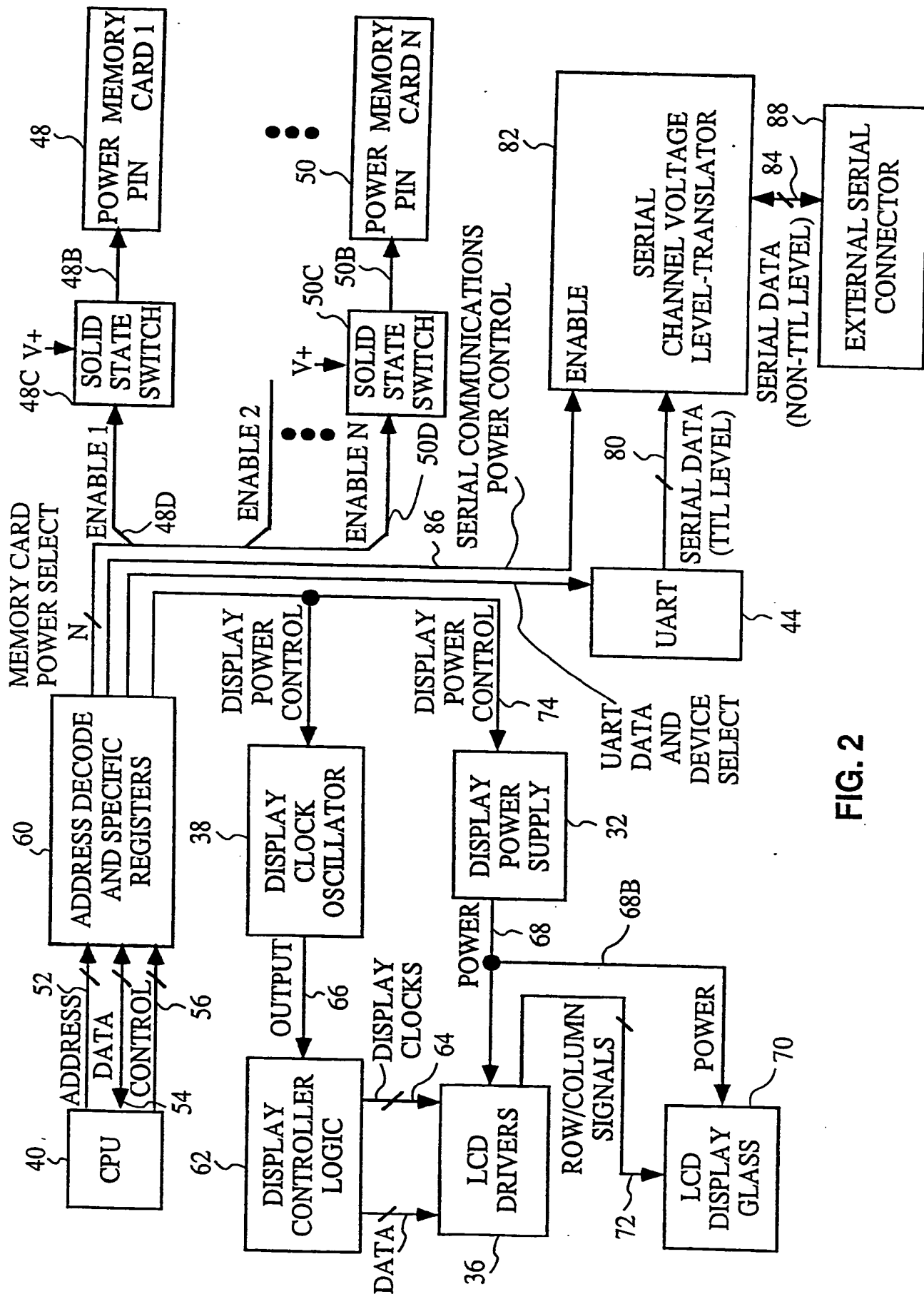
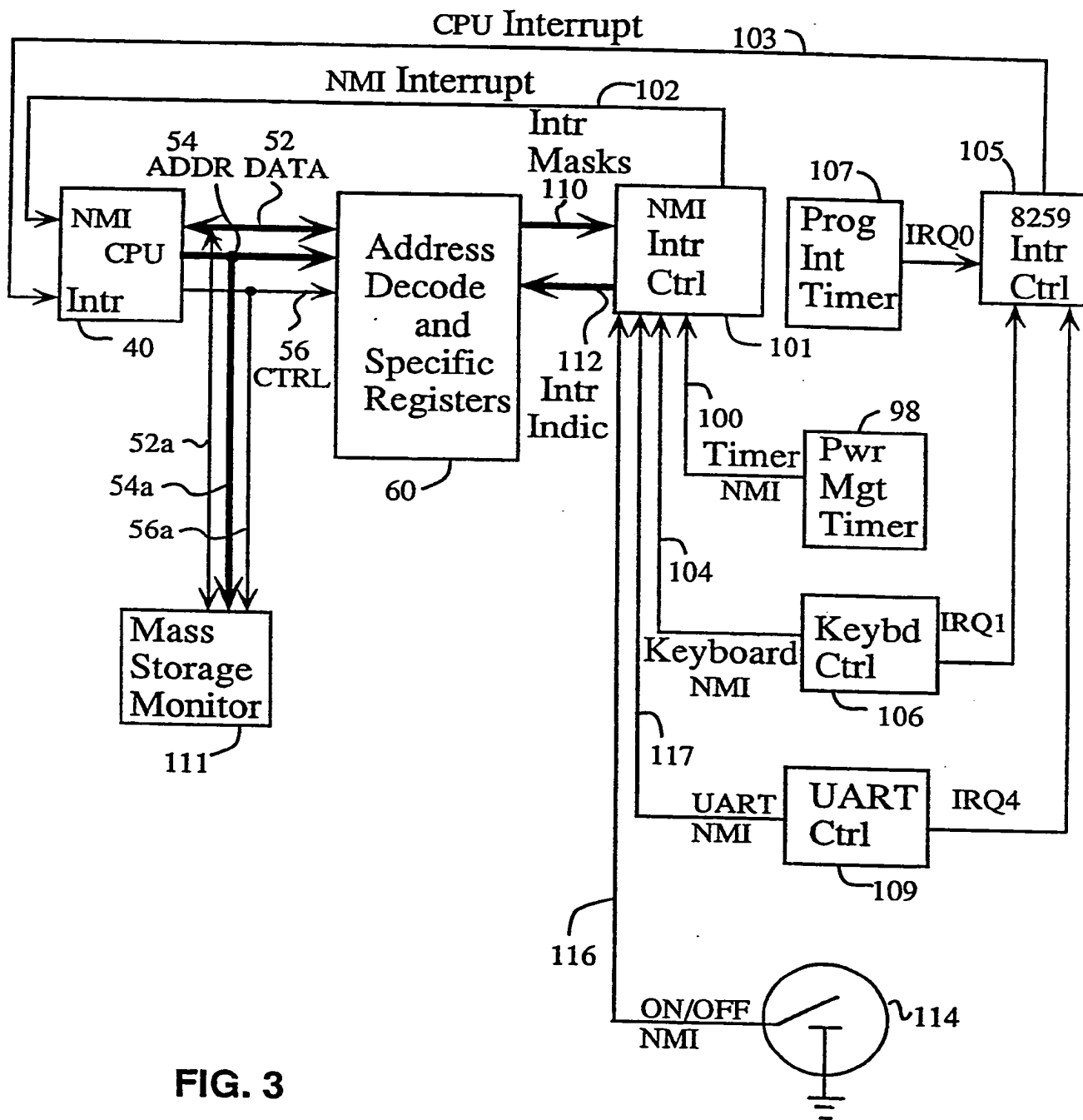


FIG. 2

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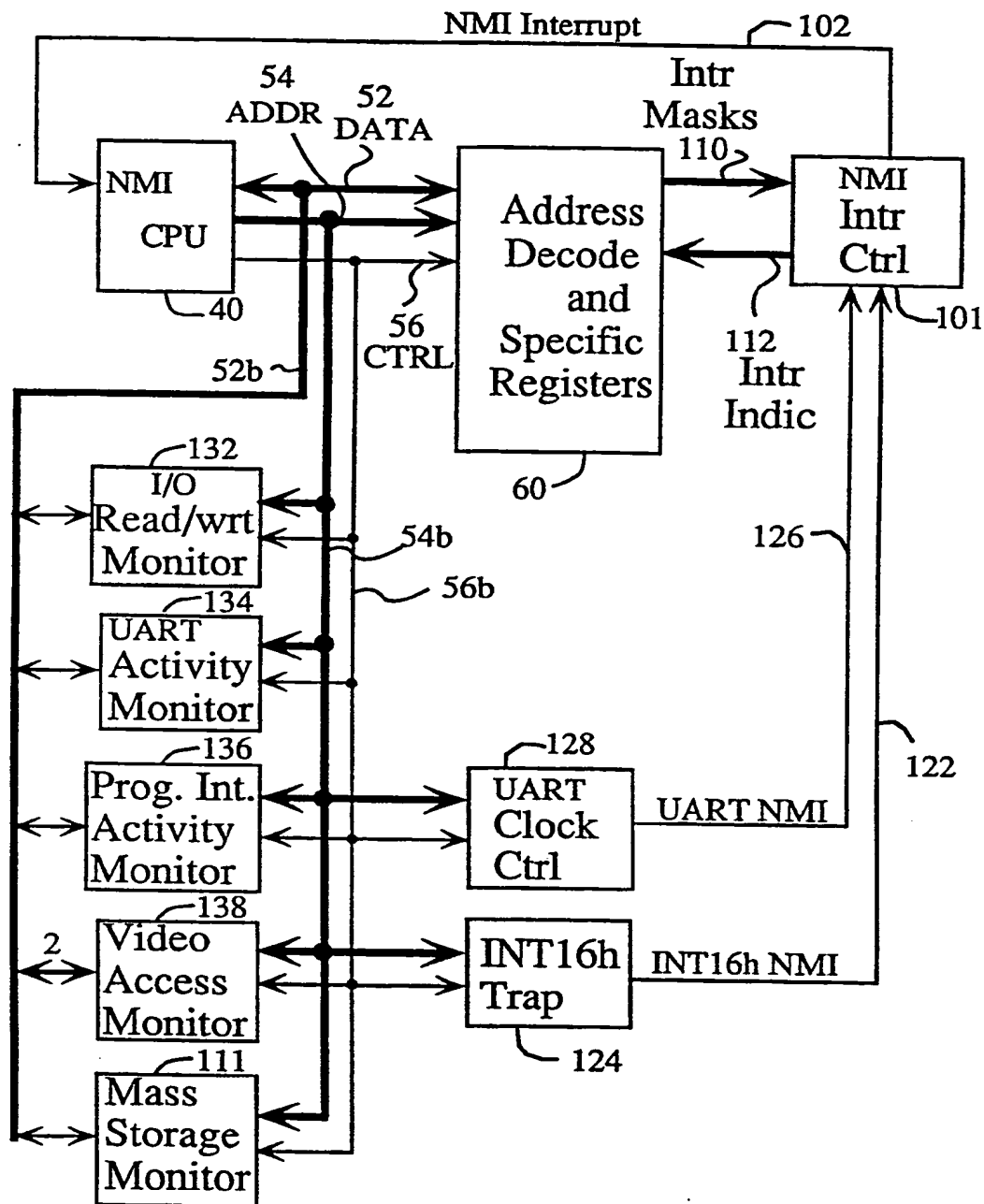
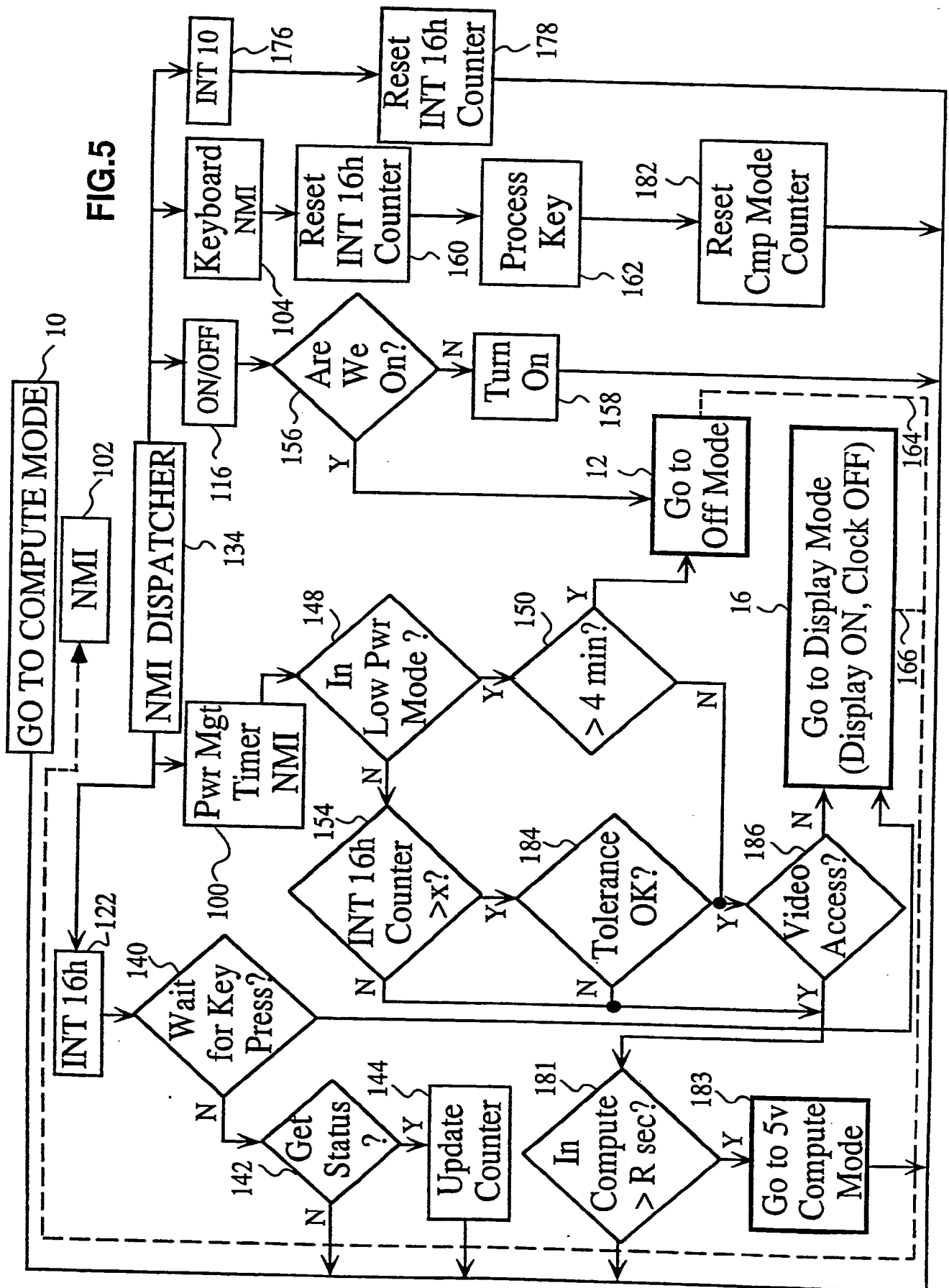


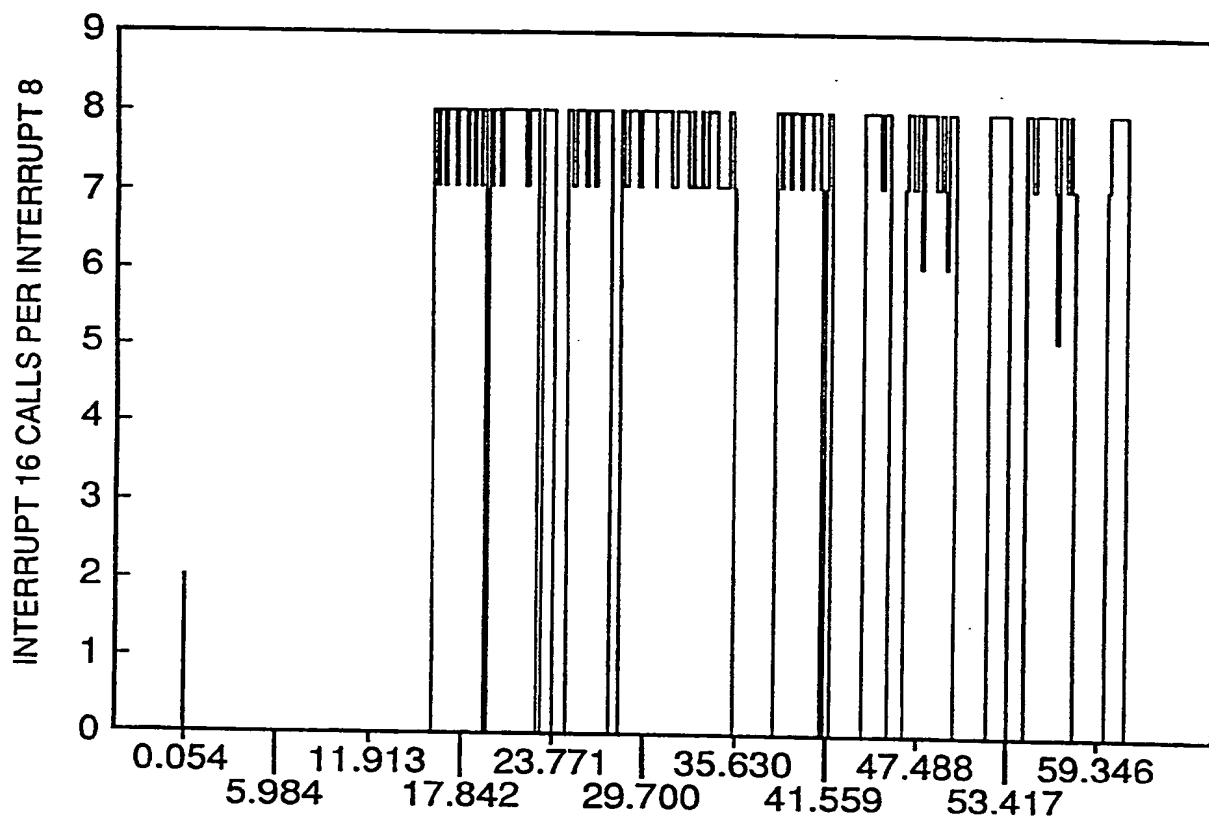
FIG. 4

FIG. 5



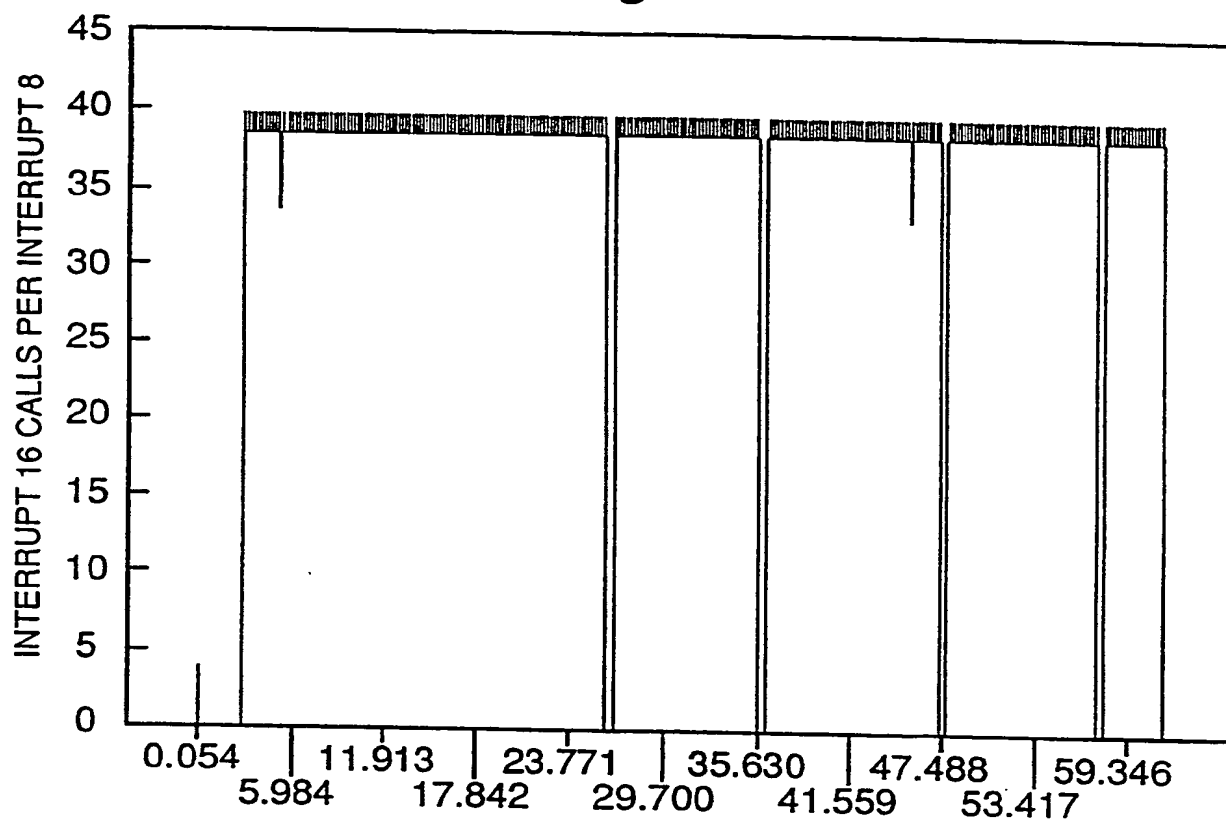
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Fig. 6a



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Fig. 6b



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Fig. 6c

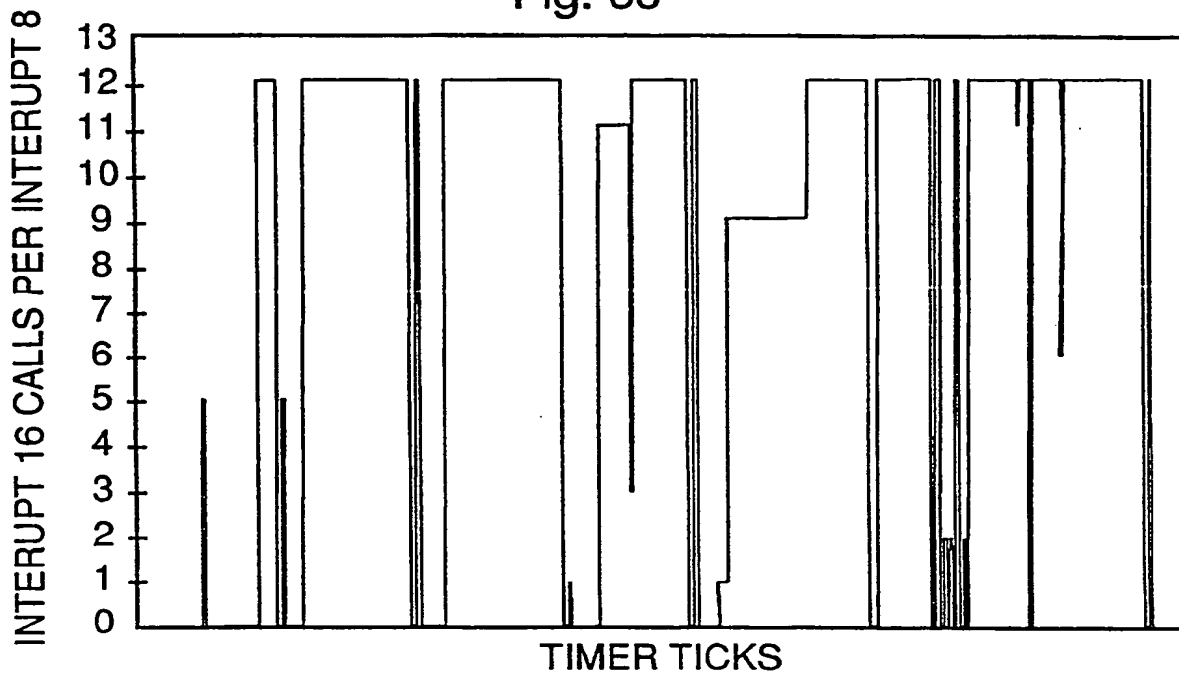
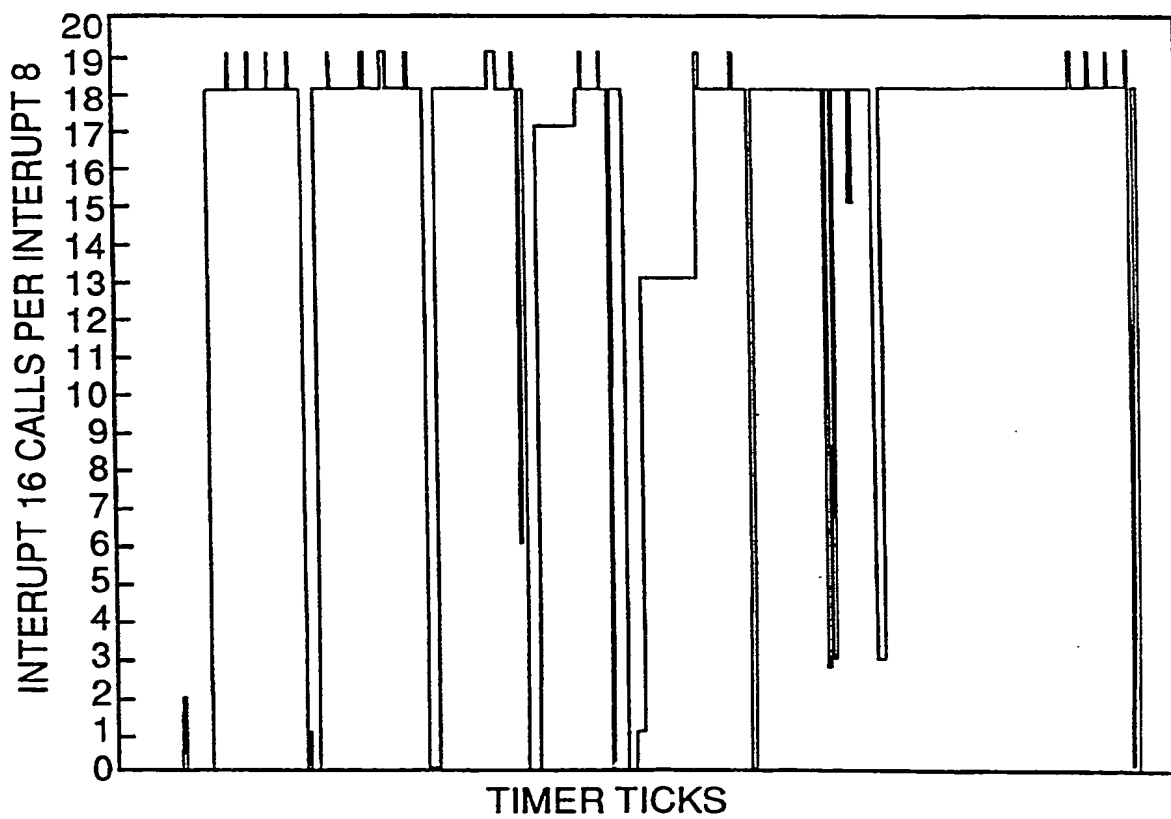
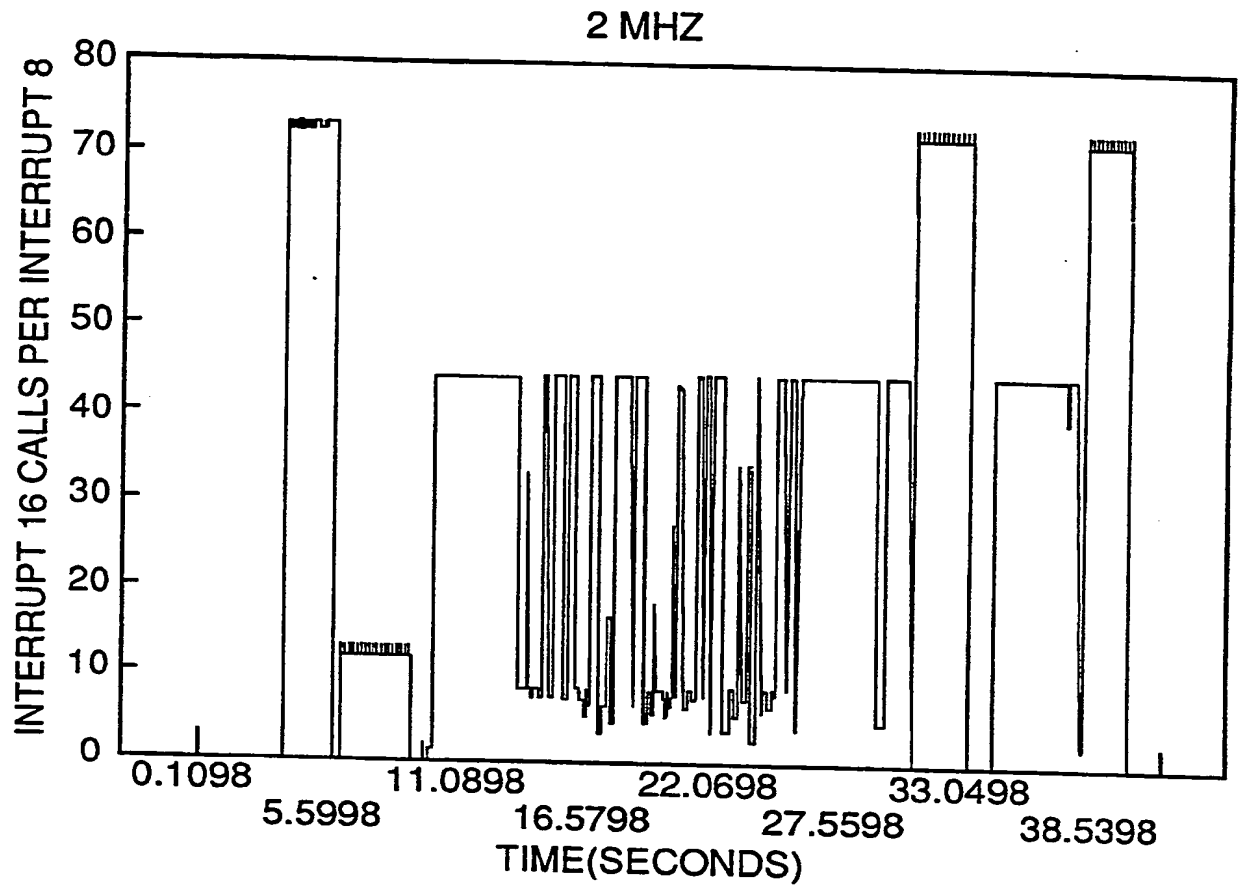


Fig. 6d



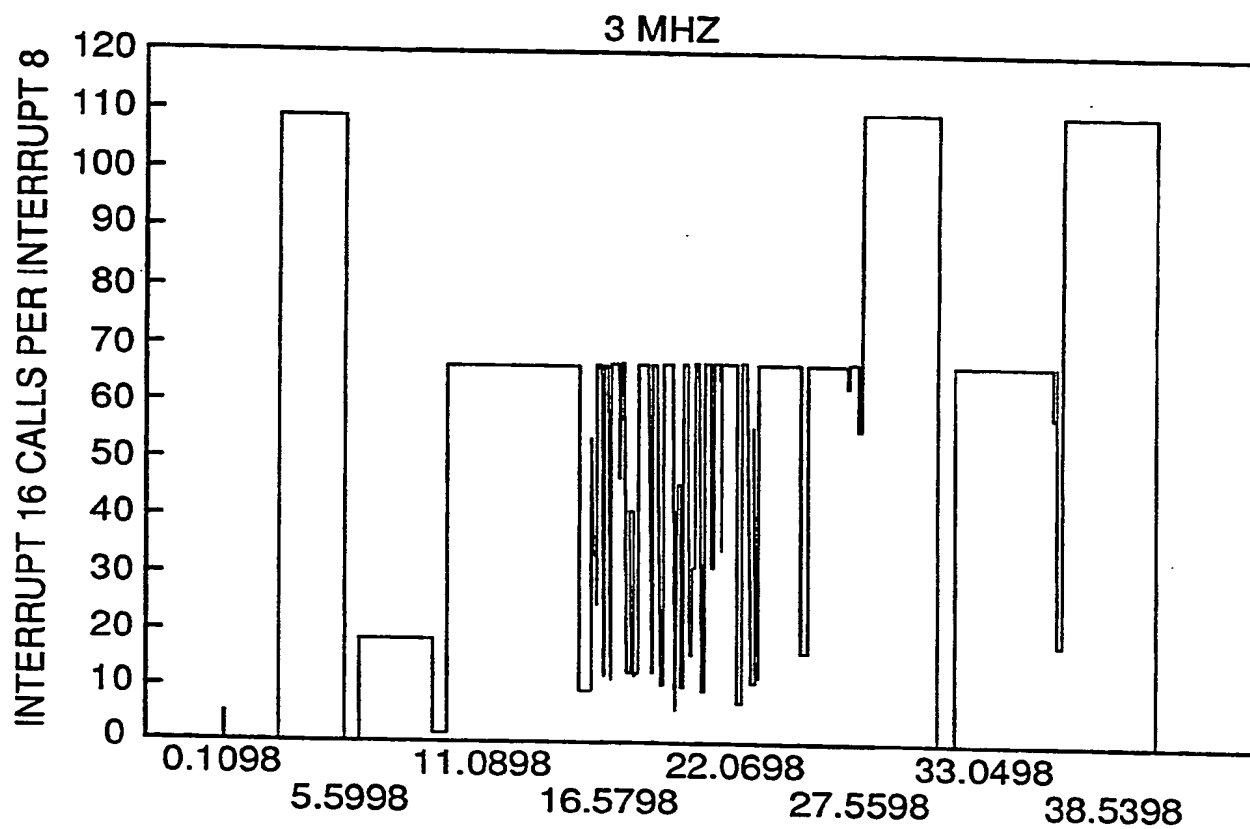
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FIGURE 6E



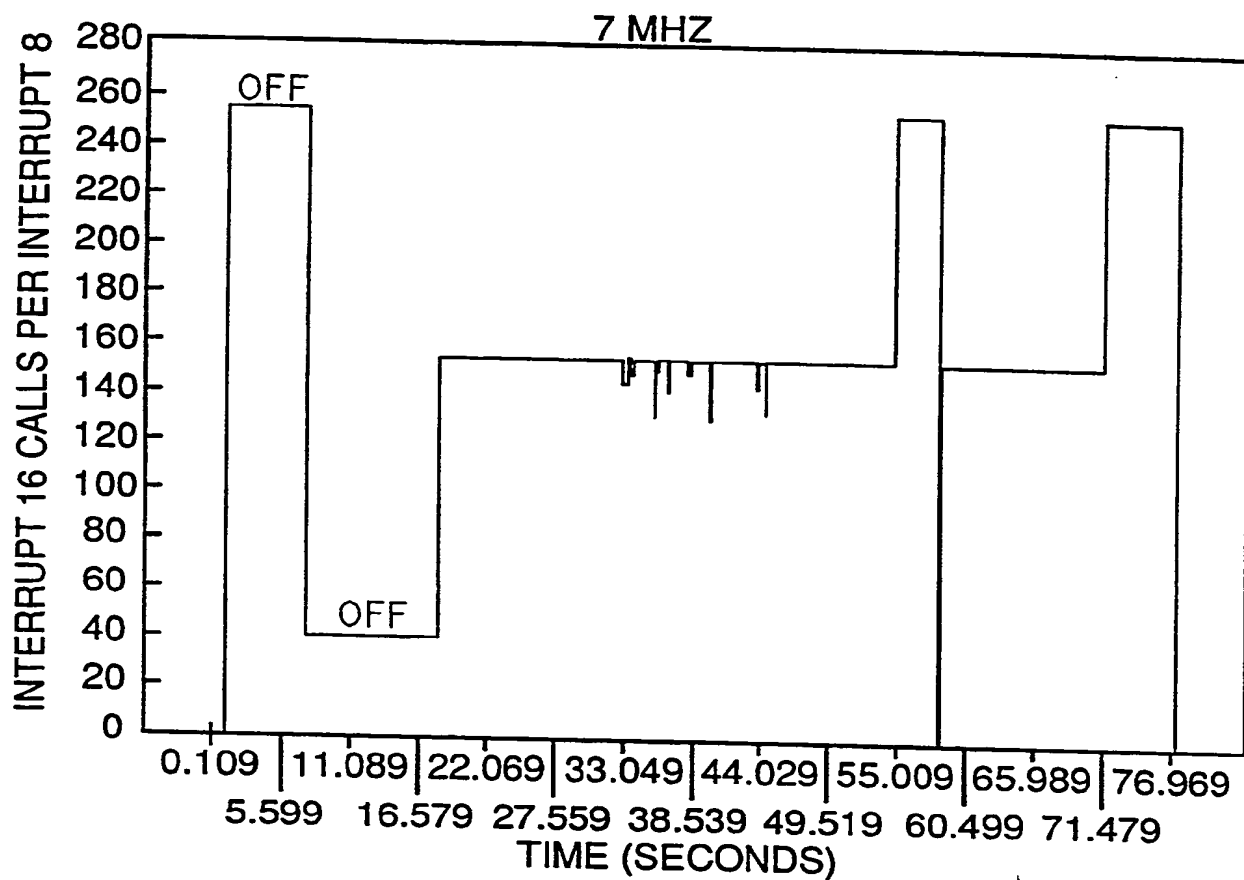
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FIGURE 6F



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FIGURE 6G



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US90/03730

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) ³		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC		
IPC(5): G06F 1/32; G06F 1/04		
US CL.: 364/200, 707, 900		
II. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum Documentation Searched ⁴		
Classification System	Classification Symbols	
US	364/200, 900, 707; 323/299, 235, 239; 340/825.2	
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched ⁵		
Automated Patent Search (APS): L1: S Power Conservation; L2: S Microprocessor; L3: S L1 and L2		
III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT ¹⁴		
Category	Citation of Document, ¹⁶ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹⁷	Relevant to Claim No. ¹⁸
P,Y	US, A, 4,851,987 (DAY) 25 July 1989 See the entire document	1-92
Y	US, A, 4,823,292 (HILLION) 18 April 1989 See the entire document	1-20, 75-78
Y	US, A, 4,780,843 (TIETJEN) 25 October 1988 See the entire document	1-20, 66-74, 79-92
Y	US, A, 4,698,748 (JUZSWIK ET AL) 06 October 1988 See the entire document	1-92
Y	US, A, 4,615,005 (MAEJIMA ET AL) 30 September 1986 See the entire document	1-20, 66-74, 79-92
Y	US, A, 4,612,418 (TAKEDA ET AL) 16 September 1986 See the entire document	1-20, 42-74, 79-92
Y	US, A, 4,317,181 (TEZA ET AL) 23 February 1982 See the entire document	1-92
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>¹⁵ Special categories of cited documents:</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.</p> <p>"&" document member of the same patent family</p> </div> </div>		
IV. CERTIFICATION		
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search ²		Date of Mailing of this International Search Report ²
27 SEPTEMBER 1990		20 NOV 1990
International Searching Authority ¹		Signature of Authorized Officer ²⁰
ISA/US		JOHN C. LOOMIS

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